The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2781. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

FROM THE JAPANESE ON THEIR WAY HOME.

NEWS OF THE NIAGARA.

What The Japs Think of Their Visit to America.

Tommy's Reminiscences of Travel—He writes Love-letters and wants to come back—How the Japanese conduct themselves—Memoranda of the Voyage of the Niagara.

By the steamer *Etna* from Liverpool, we have received letters from our Correspondents on board the U. S. frigate *Niagara* on her way to Japan with the Ambassadors. She left this port on the 30th of June and on the 17th of July had reached the Cape de Verde Islands, from which points our dispatches were forwarded to England and thence to this country. They give a detailed and interesting report of every thing which has occurred during the voyage of the frigate thus far. The Japanese seem to have been highly delighted with their reception in America, and predict from it the most important results to their own country.

From our Special Correspondents.

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA, Monday, July 16, 1860.

Within a days' sail of the Cape de Verde Islands, where we are to touch for coals, and where, in all probability, an opportunity will be found of forwarding letters to America by the English mail, I shall begin by giving you some cursory account of our Japanese cruise.

Coming out of Sandy Hook on the 30th, which we did in fine style, we received parting cheers from a lot of jolly companions on board the pilot-boat, by which roaring ebullition two of those companions fairly cheered themselves overboard, cutting half of the last cheer short off in salt water. This charming demonstration was intended for our noble Japanese passengers; but since they were all below, hard at work with their chop-sticks and little pipes, utterly unmindful of even the glorious panorama through which we had just passed—so much so as not even to take a single peep at the broad Bay as we glided out of it—it is reasonable, therefore, to infer that those passengers did not take serious umbrage at the interruption to their parting salute. The frigate held her course to sea, and when the sun sunk below the horizon, there were no hills of Navesink or sandy shores of Long Island to obstruct the view. Since then there have been no other outside incidents to note, save passing the wreck of a mast the third evening out, and a sail or two here and there on the wide ocean.

Thus far the passage has been tolerably good, though it might have been made in less time, had we not kept so much to the eastward in quest of those famous trade winds, which are never found where they are looked for—and even if they are, they invariably blow in the wrong direction.

The ship herself is truly magnificent in model and construction, but up to this time she has evinced nothing like the speed that has been claimed for her. The highest rate we have made under steam, with thirty-five revolutions, has been barely eight knots; and even under sails she has not yet worked up to eleven. This sluggishness is attributed to her being out of trim and too much down by the stern, the difference of draft being about a foot on the day of sailing; but what with eating the coals and drinking the water stowed abaft, in a few days it is to be hoped she will float as the builder intended she should, and then we shall see whether this huge full-blooded clipper may not wake up, dash the salt water from her eyes, and show us what she is really capable of doing. As for expecting anything from steam, it is out of the question, for the blades of the propeller present so contemptible a surface in proportion to the power of the engine, that we must hang our faith upon the canvas, except in light breezes or calms.

The Japanese cabin takes in ninety feet of the after part of the spar deck, and was erected, I am informed, including the fittings, at the moderate cost of $30,000! The after part is devoted to the Ambassadors, who soon after taking possession of it summarily kicked all the elegant movable furniture out, and then squatting down on the soft velvet carpets, resumed their normal positions. The officers of the mission have spacious state-cabins forward of their chiefs, while the menials bivouac in a sort of boxed barracoon on either side of a pair of DAHLGREN'S 11-inch cannon, which, painted as white as milk, with their enormous mouths up in the air, seem lost in wonder or admiration at their pigmy, burnt-boot colored, semi-nude companions. The Ambassadors while away the time in eating seven or eight repasts a day, puffing small whiffs of tobacco, playing chess and caressing their big toes—the last occupation affording them apparently the greatest solace and satisfaction. In the evening they mount to the upper deck in their flimsy pan-jammers, which raiment when agitated by the wind offers to the amateur anatomist every opportunity of studying the proportions of the Japanese systems. The hawk-nosed one, however, wears a sort of split trowsers, tied to him by a large bow-knot at his back; as does likewise the long-toothed dignitary, but the bow-legged Governor and the parrot-toed Censor content themselves with less expensive materials. When the crew are summoned to evening prayers the Ambassadors regard the proceedings with extreme attention. At first, when our excellent Chaplain began, and as he would throw his head back in addressing the Supreme Being, the Japanese would follow the eye of the speaker and peer intently at the main-top or the mizzen-stay in the most inquiring wonder, and then turn one to the other, bob their shaved crowns and inverted pigtails, as much as to say the matter was entirely beyond their comprehension.

If, perchance, one of the lower herd of their own attendants happens to cross the path of their lords, he instantly claps both hands on his abdomen, doubles himself up forward till his pigtail nearly touches his toes, as if he had supped heartily on underripe quinces and was caught with a violent cramp in the stomach; though in reality the genuflexion is intended as a mark of politeness and good breeding. They are, indeed, a very polished people in their peculiar way, and at the same time extremely selfish, never refraining from asking and taking all they want, and not unfrequently much more than they want; but yet they are the Nation's guests, and it behooves us to smile upon them and put up with their exactions. Nor are they the scrupulously neat and cleanly people we had supposed they were; for although commodious bathing rooms have been provided for them, yet I doubt if a man of them has so much as wet his fingers since coming on board. I must except, however, the hawk-nosed Ambassador, who takes what an old Quartermaster told me the other day was a "spirt bath," every morning. The process is simply this: The chief bather sits down before his lord, with a large teapot of warm water before him. After a decorous interval he fills his capacious mouth with the liquid, and then purls it in a spirting stream over the tawny skin of the Ambassador. The operation lasts about an hour.

TATEISH ONOJERO, or TOMMY PUNERTERO, as he is commonly styled, is a very amusing young vagabond, and goes hoppling and toppling about the decks wherever he can find guzzling or edible matter to consume. He takes a lesson daily with the chaplain, whom that profane small Pagan calls the "Joss Pidgeon," after the heathenish term applied to his own idolatrous worshippers. When not studying or guzzling he writes soul-touching love-letters to his sweethearts in America—lying in the most polished manner to all of them, and signing himself "Your lovely TOMMY."

Another individual of this interesting Embassy has, however, caused more alarm than amusement. It is a soft, round person, with rather a pretty, beardless face, and black glossy hair. It is attired in a sort of blue blotting-paper gown, and from some outward indications we began to believe it was a lady in disguise. After a time her situation became apparently so very interesting, and knowing that amongst all the Purser's slop clothing no baby linen was supplied, we thought it advisable to consult the surgeon. That gentleman being a practitioner of much obstetric experience, and a close observer, made some few casual observations, and assured us that there was nothing in it—that it was a simple case of adipose, and that we might set our minds at rest.

At night when the ship is still, while I sit and ponder on the berth-deck, with the regular beating throb of the engine beneath me deep down in the bowels of the frigate, where the clang of the slamming iron doors to the furnaces comes faintly to the ear, I sit and watch the long lines of hammocks of the sleeping watch suspended from the high beams, swinging easily to the gentle roll of the ship—the Fresnel lanterns shedding their gleams from side to side, on musket racks, with shining barrels, white, lattice-work doors, glistening black rows of fire-buckets, and all the paraphernalia of a ship's decks, when presently my thoughts are diverted by a faint perfume of musk, and I look around. Then I see a flitting shadow of a gentle child of Niphon, who, with a timid click to his little straw sandals, wanders apprehensively about in quest of water. Disappointed in his search or warned off by the waving bayonet of the sentry at the scuttle butt, he flits back to where I sit—for, being a marine owl, I am watchful of nights—and doing the genuflexion of a cramp in the stomach, he pulls out his small pipe, timidly touches it to the open lantern and whiffs his thirst away. Then I go down to the engine-room, where the cranks and rods are in full revolving powers; where the engineers are continually inspecting index disks or turning little sand-glasses upside down and noting revolutions; where oilers and cleaners are dodging about the giant steel articulation, putting their arms in dangerous places for a slap of the hand or touch of a finger on rod or journal to know if it be cool, or else with small funnels and feeders picking their way amidst the moving mass and perpetually administering small doses of oil to joints and connections. If I peep furtively aloft after descending another story by an iron stair-way, I behold the great shaft revolving with the velocity of a water-spout, the passage lighted up like day, with watchful eyes at the outer bearings to give warning should the sleeve or packing show symptoms of heating or decay. From here perhaps, I pick my way forward and peep into a long vaulted iron cavern, where the anthracite fires are licking the great boilers which generate the vapor urging us along. There, too, are the toiling, brawny firemen and heavers, dashing in the fuel, wheeling barrows full of it, and standing for a mouthful of blessed air at the hole of the wind-sail. Then mounting skyward, I stand on the upper deck, where the tall masts rear their lofty trucks to the stars, while the broad sails stretch their white arms from side to side over the majestic hull, half veiled by the black mazes of cordage, and all swaying to and fro, with a slight shuddering spasm from the engine, as we are impelled onward on our course. On the long deck, too, as I gaze down from the poop, in grim repose and in silent pairs are DAHLGREN'S terrible cannon, their muzzles looking forward and their cylindrical bodies girded about by ropes and lashings, as they lay there so contentedly on their splendid carriages. Beautiful monsters they are, these cannon, in their varnished black coats, polished screws, and bronze appliances; but when they have swallowed and vomited forth their food, which weighs 135 pounds at every mouthful, to say nothing of a light substratum of fifteen pounds of coarse grain in powder, it seems natural that a peacefully inclined party would decline to take dinner, or in fact have anything to do or say to such ugly customers within sound of their sulphurous breath. But it is getting late and I must leave the sails, guns and deck, to be rocked to sleep in my hanging cot.

PORTO GRANDE, St. Vincent's, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

We anchored in this harbor last night. It is a safe and well-protected haven, walled in by rugged, gaunt mountains of volcanic rock, just as the fires and throes from the bowels of the earth belched them forth, where no blade of grass ever grew, and where famine and drought curse the soil. There are a few straggling mud-made tenements and huts strewed along the sandy shore, filled with half-starved, diseased negroes, and a few wretched Portuguese of a somewhat lighter hue.

The only American vessel in port, besides the *Niagara*, is the trading bark *Susan Jane*, of New-Bedford. The steamer *San Jacinto*, from Cadiz, and the corvette *Portsmouth*, from Madeira, with all well on board, sailed from here a week ago for Porto Praya, where they now are, bound to Loando, in Africa.

We are rapidly taking in coals, and sail to-morrow for Loando.

TRUE BLUE.

Further Details of the Voyage—Habits and Occupations of the Japanese—What the Ambassadors Think of their Visit—An Official Dinner.

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA, lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 24° 36′ W., Friday, July 13, 1860.

As we are now in the track of homeward-bound vessels, and rumor, drifting about the decks, has expressed a belief in the probability of our communicating with the first one passing near, it may be well, since you have been good enough to desire it, that I tell you an incident or two during our progress thus far over the blue ripples. The evening succeeding the departure of "Ye Common Council," (those *sweet* voices,") was a busy one on board; all hands employed stowing away the remaining tons of Japanese gear brought alongside by the *Huntress*, which, in addition to the avalanche of bales, cases, trunks, barrels, kits, sacks, &c., hove upon our decks at the Navy-yard, rather tended to immerse the propeller, and cause us to wonder if the old bar off Manhattan would not bump a remonstrance as we passed over it.

Meantime, the different members of the Embassy had entered their quarters, and after many an exclamation of satisfaction at the space presented, and liberal provision for comfort of every description provided, they listened awhile to the agreeable sound of escaping champagne corks, transferred the effervescent power that produced it into their, perhaps, insecure intestines, and ultimately stowing themselves away had no doubt a sociable hug with slumber, after their hard gallop over the corduroy roads of diplomacy and "bunkum!" At all events, they were very quiet all night, and next morning exhibited contented faces, and a show of satisfaction and apparent happiness, quite healthful and pleasant to look at.

About noon next day, (as you remember,) we weighed anchor, and stood down the harbor, going intentionally at a very slow speed, that we might reach the bar at the time of highest water. In passing Fort Hamilton that garrison saluted the Japanese flag with twenty-one guns, which was returned by our howitzers on board, at which demonstration the disciples of Buddha, when made aware of the occasion, evinced great satisfaction, bowed themselves towards the land, and expressed themselves particularly charmed with, and were for some miles voluble about the pretty scenery and homes on either shore. "Tommy," meantime, was lying about in the usual relaxed state attributed to his general disposition, but still on that occasion, and for many days afterwards, did not seem the merry spirit so often talked of and written about, and all through the first watch, and when afterward I happened on deck late in the "mid," I found him lying aft on the deck, looking wistfully astern along the white track, as if he were leaving the *dearest* of native homes, all sorts of ties, and not receding from a strange land, upon which he had but for so short a time tarried. I was surprised to find him still there, and remarked to him, you had better go below and "turn in;" he sprang up quicker than I expected, and said with his peculiar accent, "Yeas, I go,"—turned towards the upper deck ladder, but turning back and approaching me, again he said, in a voice I thought very close aboard of tears, "I see now there, there!—way off, way off—*in my eyes!*" I fancied in what direction the boy's imagination was steering, but said to him, "Why, what do you see way way off there, Tommy?" He replied, "'merica—'merica people—good—nice!"—then adding, *sotto voce*, something which, (from the fact of Japanese having never been a branch of education in the schools I went to,) I could not understand, he stood a while longer, pulled his only garment about his exposed legs, and stalked away.

The next day we were surprised to learn that our guests desired to be removed from their cabin the four large chairs, centre table, &c., preferring to have the space these articles occupied for the indulgence of ease more congenial to their tastes and habits; these rather luxurious pieces of furniture were therefore taken out, since which time they have grouped about the floor *à la Turk*, have any quantity of room to tumble about in, and seem well pleased that such is the case.

They have grown fond of our manner of cooking, and desire that their food, with the exception of rice, may be prepared like our own. They often speak of the many entertainments, &c., given them in the cities they visited, particularly of those prepared for them in New-York, of the numberless invitations they had to visit places of interest, and of the attentions generally bestowed upon them. They speak of showing us about in return when we reach Yedo, but regret that they have no carriages for us, and can only offer us horses, but these, they say, shall be the best in the country. They say that on their return to Yedo they will no doubt be objects of as much curiosity to their countrymen as they were at first to ourselves, *will be fêted and all that sort of thing*, and that we Americans will be followed all the time by a great crowd in the streets of their city.

On the anniversary of the glorious Fourth, our good captain, Cols. RIPLEY and BUCHANAN and Mr. PORTMAN were guests of the Ward-room officers. Some happy things were said on this sociable occasion. "Sweethearts and wives," children, parents and friends were glowingly spoken of, while yearning hearts beat a God keep and bless them, and at length while the band was playing "Sounds from Home" the guests took their leave; the usual evening inspection at quarters followed, the chaplain's prayer was spoken, hammocks piped down, look-outs placed, night watch set, and the day of days in our proud history gone by once more.

These Japanese people are great scribes, and, with the exception of the chief of the Embassy, they are almost constantly writing. They are very earnest observers too—notice all things on board, are much interested in the progress of the ship from day to day, and always enter the latitude and longitude, course, distance, &c., &c., in their books; ask her speed, under sail or under steam, as it may be, and when both these powers are employed, the guns, &c., seem to engross them much, and when they find themselves observed in their investigations, look up with a laugh and say, "Bime-by Japanese have big ship like this, big gun, all a same-so-like," &c., &c. Most of them have little maps or charts, over which they often pour, tracing out the track where Japan, where America, &c.

They are the most unfailingly amiable foreigners that I have ever met—exceedingly quiet, and give no trouble whatever; they do not burthen their bodies with much raiment—in fact, with one or two exceptions in the cabin of the Prince, they scuff about the decks with a solitary garment upon them, which, often flying in the wind, reveals a pair of "bare poles," rather suggestive of the period of fig leaves You have no doubt noticed how very like to our Indians are their gestures, gait, signs of recognition, surprise, intelligence, &c., &c.; there is, indeed, a very close resemblance.

"TOMMY" seems most eager to perfect himself in English, and has, indeed, made astonishing progress; he has several instructors among the officers, who take much interest in him, and he is seldom out of their quarters; he already reads very well, and never passes a word, the meaning of which he does not know, without asking an explanation of it. Since being on board he has read many articles in the different papers, speaking of the Embassy and himself, that really quite altered the shape of his eyes with astonishment; circumstances that he says never occurred—eccentricities attributed to himself and others, of which he has no recollection whatever. He is anxious to return to Uncle Sam's dominions; "speaks of letting his hair grow—going to the naval school, or to West Point—and finally of getting Yankee wife:" he has several daguerreotypes, photographs, &c., of feminine individuals, said to be likenesses of American ladies, none of them especially remarkable for good looks, or for modest or intellectual character of visage; but TOMMY is highly pleased with his collection, and shows them with great satisfaction.

On the 7th the Captain gave an official dinner to the Embassy, at which were several of the Ward-room officers. The President of the United States was toasted by the Prince SIMME-BOOSEN-NO-KAMI, afterwards the Emperor of Japan by Capt. MCKEAN, "Sweethearts and Wives" by Col. RIPLEY, and numerous other sallies followed; at the latter toast, "*Wives and Sweethearts*," the Ambassadors seemed most agreeably amused, and insisted upon drinking it a variety of times in a collective form, and as the theme, or the "rosy," or both, became more interesting, they dissected the grouping of the sentiment, and toasted it individually, each time with a glass upside down before them, and a pleasantly imperative demand that all should do the same. It was a happy and agreeable feast, I assure you, and Mr. PORTMAN remarked to myself and others that this dinner had been the happiest and most successful entertainment he had ever known them to enjoy since his association with them; he said they had been heretofore reserved on such occasions, but really from beginning to end had here evinced a sociability, had conversed more freely, and entered more fully into the spirit of the general merriment and excellent cheer, than he had ever known them to do, or had expected. They are exceedingly friendly and unreserved with all of us, and Jack and the retainers are the jolliest shipmates that ever laughed loud over Neptune's fire-proof dwelling. They come up on deck generally several times a day for a walk, at which time great care is taken to have reserved for them as large and comfortable a space as possible. I understand that while on board the *Powhatan* they seldom visited the deck; the extended intercourse with our people, however, has caused former reserve to subside, and they are now as sociable as possible. They often pass down to the cabin on a little cosy visit, on which occasions the Capt. and Col. R. have long and entertaining conversations with them through the interpreter, and often without such aid, Col. R being quite conversant with Hollandese or Dutch. They seem greatly interested in the manufacture of iron, having no rolling-mills in their country. They informed me that the largest piece of iron they could make was about eight feet long and six or seven inches square, and to lengthen this out they used hand-hammers; but recently that a steam-hammer had been erected at Kanagawa, which apparatus, when generally introduced, will do away with some of the manual labor employed for this purpose. But my letter is becoming longer, perhaps, than your patience, so, for the present, enough of our fellow-voyagers.

We have just entered (evening of 16th) the harbor of Porte Grande, in one of the Cape de Verde Islands, to take in coal, thus making 3,000 miles in sixteen days. An English steamer has just arrived, and the United States steamer *San Jacinto* was here last week; all well on board. The Governor-General of the Cape de Verde Islands has just arrived in this harbor, on a visit from Porta Praya. The mail leaves here on the 22d; we are quite fortunate to get our letters off so soon. From the first port at which we may stop, you will again hear from me, should any certain means of transit offer. Good health still stands his watch on board; our associations are most agreeable; we have a fine crew, with more of a moral element among them than is generally known aboard a man-of-war; our ship is a "beauty" in every view and action, and our Captain a kind and considerate gentleman. So, with all these regular and favoring billows running with us, we must needs have a pleasant and profitable cruise. We hope for the best.

Miscellaneous News.

U. S. FRIGATE "NIAGARA," OFF PORTE GRANDE, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

* * The first thing the Japanese did, after getting fairly established on board, was to have all those costly and beautiful arm-chairs sent out of their cabin. Then came the grand extension table,—these being articles of furniture the luxury of which they could not appreciate, preferring rather their own custom of sitting cross-legged upon the carpet.

The state-rooms had also been fitted with swinging berths, thus doing away with the disagreeable motion produced by the rolling of the ship. That was also labor in vain; they prefer rather to spread their mattress upon the deck. How they manage to keep from rolling about during the night, unless they get a brace against one another, is a mystery yet to be solved.

They seem very well pleased with the accommodations afforded them, and with the ship. They think the *Niagara* a much better vessel either than the *Powhatan*, or the *Roanoke*. The Secretary of Legation says; "In *Powhatan*, Japanese all the time very sick; in *Niagara* no." In fact, they could not be sick very well, for, with the exception of the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, we have had delightful weather.

On the afternoon of the 4th, it commenced to blow, and during the night the wind increased in force until it became a furious gale. But little was seen of the Japanese while the gale lasted; occasionally one would be seen "scudding under bare poles" across the deck for a "lee port;" his countenance, as he turned around, would convey the idea that the poor fellow had been sentenced to commit "hari kari."

The Princes have been on deck but twice since we left the States. They sit in their cabin with the higher officers of the Embassy, in a circle around a small copper stove or furnace, which serves to keep their tea warm, and supply them with live coal to light the tobacco and hold the ashes made in the small brass pipes they smoke; smoking is a matter of business with them. They use two pipes, one being filled and cooling while the other is being smoked. The bowl and mouth-piece are made of brass, connected together by a reed about nine inches long; the bowl is so small that three or four good puffs will use it all up. The ease and facility with which they replenish the pipe with tobacco can only be equaled by that of a Mexican in rolling up a cigarette; but I cannot say much for their cleanliness. Much has been said in the different papers extolling that one particular virtue of the Japanese; but for my part, I have seen but little of it, and the state of their quarters does not speak very loudly in their behalf. It was necessary to have a turn-out of all hands of them, once a week, and wash, scrub, and cleanse their apartments thoroughly. Could any of the New-York ladies who were so much carried away by them, see the condition of that elegant carpet now, they would begin to have some misgivings as to their habits.

They have already commenced their lessons in English, and show their aptitude by the rapid progress made. Nearly all of them speak a few words of our language, and several of them can keep up quite an interesting conversation. They carry their spelling books and readers around with them, and lose no opportunity of learning to pronounce or spell some word. One of our young gentlemen already has *two* scholars, and by the time we get to Japan they will be able to converse quite freely. This circumstance will be of great benefit to us when we get there, as it will do away with the tedious necessity of translating our language into Dutch. It will be of immense benefit to our merchants who do business there, as there will then be no intervention of a third party.

Tommy is getting on famously, in and out of everybody's quarters just where he pleases, though not quite so much attention is paid him as he received in New-York, or rather, he is not provoked so much as he terms it. The day we left New-York harbor Tommy selected the Chief Engineer's room, as being the least exposed to intrusion by his brother Japs, and requested permission to write a letter there. The Chief placed at his disposal his desk and writing-materials, whereupon Master Tommy commenced his letter. At every few words he was obliged to invoke the Chief Engineer's aid to assist in forming sentences and spelling words correctly. The letter was a regular love-epistle, and would have done credit to many a romantic youth of the same age. When he got through, however, he left everything just as he had used it—papers scattered here and there, very much to the disgust of the Chief Engineer.

After he had got it finished he came to me very anxiously, and asked how long the pilot (by whom the ship's mail was taken to New-York) would remain on board. When told that it would be some three hours, the cloud of anxiety immediately left his countenance, and he smiled with his usual urbanity.

Some young lady in Washington has made a terrible *dent* in TOMMY'S heart. Whether the feeling is reciprocated or not, I leave you to be the judge. Certain it is, that I was shown a delicate little missive in the shape of a highly perfumed note, written on pink paper, and inclosed in a pink envelope, to say nothing of sundry ambrotypes that TOMMY seems to cherish with great care.

Our returning to New-York, in a disabled condition, was one of the most fortunate things that could have happened for us. It gave us more time to fit out the ship and provide ourselves with many comforts which we had not the time to procure before. Besides, we were saved a long and perhaps very rough passage around Cape Horn in the dead of Winter.

The engines have worked admirably, much better even than the engineers themselves anticipated, not having, thus far, a single "hot journal." No disagreeable noise or jar can be heard a short distance from the engine room.

The night of the 2d of July, the propeller was hoisted, and we sailed along for several hours, but towards morning the wind died away, when word was given to "get up steam and go ahead with the engine." Soon after they were revolving at about 20 revolutions per minute, the ship gliding along some four or five knots, but so silently were the engines working, and the ship going so smoothly, that scarcely any one on deck knew it. The Captain sent below to know if the engines were not nearly ready to go ahead.

The Engineers who superintended the repairing of the engines, and other work connected with them, deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which their duty was performed. The propeller-shaft has given no trouble at all. The "brass bushing," the giving way of which was the cause of the leak and our return to New-York, was entirely removed at the Navy-Yard, and the packing placed directly upon the shaft. The plan has succeeded admirably.

WANDERER.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—New Regulations for Coolie Immigration, &c.

The United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Havana, which port she left on the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The day of the departure of the *Quaker City* being a Feast day, business was generally suspended.

The news is unimportant.

The weather was fine, and the health of Havana was good for the season.

The following are the latest market quotations:

For No. 12, 8¾@9 reals ₱ arroba; Whites from 12@12¾ reals ₱ arroba; Muscovadoes, 7¾@9 reals ₱ arroba. Stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas amount to about 260,000 boxes, against 265,000 boxes same time last year. Molasses, clayed, ₱ keg, 31½c. @37½c.; Muscovado, 46c.@50c. ₱ keg of 5½ gallons. Freights have been sustained at the same prices since last advices. Exchanges—London 60 days, 14¾ @15 ₱ cent. premium. Paris, 60 days, 1¼@1¾ premium; New-York and other Northern cities, 60 days, 2@3 ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, short, 3@4 ₱ cent. premium.

The total amount of Cuban revenues for the month of June is $1,582,781 65, which makes it $133,906 67½ less than the amount collected in June, 1859.

During the week ending the 15th inst. three vessels had arrived with 1,102 Chinese emigrants on board.

The *Gaceta* of the 8th inst. publishes a Royal Decree of 82 articles dated at Madrid on the 7th July, wherein the further introduction of Chinese coolies in Cuba is authorized by Her Majesty's Government, but under new regulations and restrictions. The articles of the new regulations are principally in favor of the laborers, and throw many restrictions in the way of the importers. They are not favorably regarded by the Havana press. The *Diario* says that if they are not modified by Government they will prevent the importation of Chinese altogether, and will check the progress of an agriculture that depends altogether on Asiatic and African laborers.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Quaker City* for favors.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Arrival and Reception at Quebec.

A WET DAY BUT A WARM WELCOME.

All Canada in a Hubbub—Quebec in a Fever Heat.

Extensive Preparations and Extravagant Outlay.

The Prince's Apartments—The Parliament Buildings—The Decorations—The Illuminations—The Procession—The Crowd—The Enthusiasm.

A GREAT TIME GENERALLY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RUSSELL HOUSE, Quebec, Aug. 18, 1860—11½ P. M.

Quebec? Yes, I came down here from Montreal in the good steamboat *Columbia* on Wednesday night in company with a host of travelers, all of whom were on their way rejoicing in the full hope of seeing His Royal Highness, the Duke of Rothsay and Lord of the Isles. I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, the hero of Kars and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the Canadas. The General is a fine appearing, old gentleman, about six feet high, with grey hair and a whitish moustache; he stoops slightly as he walks, and half shuts his eyes when talking, as if somewhat near-sighted. His manner is exceedingly quiet and very dignified, and his entire look is that of kind-heartedness and benevolence. He was accompanied by his full staff and the heads of the various War Departments, who together were coming here to do honor to the Prince. There were a number of newspaper men on board, prominent among whom was FRANK LESLIE, who was dressed in full Canadian costume, with skull-cap and white canvas shoes, in which he created a decided sensation, and was thoroughly disguised from the recognition of his most intimate friends. The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, the passengers amusing themselves in various ways. One group gathered about a couple of darkies, who, with banjo and fiddle accompanying strong harmonious voices, gave out the good old-fashioned Christy's melodies, to the great edification of the English officers and the motley crowd besides. Others found a delightful reunion in the after ladies' cabin, where two pretty Canadian damsels favored us with vocal and instrumental music, aided by a fine-toned CHICKERING. Cards' cigars, pipes and beer filled up the chinks till late bed-time, and all of our friends had not turned in until after the old time clock had struck the hour of 1 on Thursday morning.

We reached Quebec at 6½ on Thursday morning. On the dock was a carriage drawn by four splendid horses, for the accommodation of Gen. WILLIAMS, while a guard of honor stood ready to receive and accompany him to his quarters. The General, with a desire of avoiding display, which seems characteristic of him, dismissed the guard of honor and quietly drove to his quarters accompanied only by his staff, and the rest of us went our several ways to one for the other of the two hotels of which this ancient city can boast. At Russell's, where I am nicely lodged, there are an immense number of people—many of whom are lodged else where, getting their meals only here. The New-York *Tribune* and *Herald*, *Frank Leslie's*, the London *Times* and the London *News* have their representatives here, but the other metropolitan journals as well as the provincial papers, seem entirely without regular correspondents, with the exception of the Boston *Herald* and *Traveller*.

After breakfast, we took a tour through the city, finding everywhere evidences of the great interest which the citizens and the authorities feel in the approaching visit of the Prince. All the banks, public halls, hotels, markets and saloons, are gaily decorated, festooned with evergreens, and faced with transparencies. Triumphal arches, equal to any we have ever seen, are encountered in every principal street, and the British flag floats from innumerable points, both public and private. The Government works, buildings, citadels, and so on, are, of course, more sumptuously arrayed than the private houses, but everyone seems to have vied with his neighbor in making the city attractive to the eye and beautiful to the sight. The city is divided into three parts, each of which contains about 20,000 people, and for all this concourse of humanity there are needed but fifty police to preserve the most perfect order. The Mayor has, however, to-day sworn in fifty additional men, so that now we are doubly secure against trouble or riot.

I have been particularly struck with and pleased by the Canadian ladies. Their dress is very peculiar, neat and becoming. A little hat of straw, formed like that of a man's, with no rim save a turned-up edge; a net which, hanging down upon the shoulders, contains the hair; a neat stuff-cloak, and pretty little kid boots complete the costume, the effect of which is charmingly heightened by the long feathers or plumes which gracefully swing off from the band of the hat. The effect is that all the girls look handsome and rather coquettish, though I am happy to say they are not at all given to flirting, particularly with old married people like myself.

Through the kindness of Dr. KERWIN, I was permitted a view of

THE PRINCE'S HORSES,

thirty-six in number. Dr. KERWIN has made arrangements to furnish the necessary horses for his Royal Highness during his Canadian tour, and these are the ones he has selected and bought expressly for this purpose. There are twenty-four riding horses and twelve carriage horses. Among the former we noticed three of rare beauty—a sorrel named *Glencoe*, which is the perfect image of *Nicholas the First* of New-York, *Nancie Whitton* and *Lady Franklin*—these three are splendidly trained and the Doctor says are the finest riders he ever mounted. For the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who does not pretend to great knowledge of horsery, he has provided a strong, full-chested, quiet and easy nag, who will amble along as gently as a mother rocks the cradle of her first-born babe, and will undoubtedly convert his Grace to an admiration of the art. There are also provided three elegant carriages, the same being rich, costly and ornamental, for the use of the Prince and his friends on rainy or otherwise inclement days. At a charge of $8 per diem for each horse the Doctor has agreed to do all in this line that the most sportful of Princes may require, and at that rate he will undoubtedly be handsomely recompensed for his trouble.

The grand ball which is to be given by the Mayor and citizens of Quebec on Tuesday next, the 21st inst., will take place in

THE MUSIC HALL,

which I was permitted to examine this morning, although it is yet in an unfinished state. The front of the Hall is covered with a magnificently arched passage-way, entirely hidden by evergreens, and above on each side of it is an an immense gilded lantern on which are numerous appropriate heraldic devices. A large Brunswick star handsomely illuminated forms the centre ornament, on which is the Prince's hat and feathers, which are also lighted up brilliantly for jets of gas. Entering the main door are noticed an either side small rooms, one of which is for the use of the Prince, and the other for the accomodation of the Committee. Passing up a flight of handsomely carpetted steps, we entered the ball room, the floor of which settles upon various springs and forms a delightful plane for the exhibition of pedal performances. This room is 168 feet long and 60 feet wide. Around the walls is a gallery capable of accomodating eight hundred spectators. From the floor on what is termed the orchestral seats rises a flight of seven stairs covered with bright red cloth, leading to the stage which is handsomely decorated with flags and banners. In the rear of a stage is an apartment designed for the

PRINCE'S SUPPER ROOM,

So draped with red and white cloth as to present the appearance of a large tent, at the back part of which is the Prince's hat with his feather, formed ingeniously by jets of burning gas. This banner will not be visible to the spectators until the hour of 12, at which time the curtain will rise, and the royal guest will satisfy his hunger, a craving of nature with which Princes are troubled even as we common chaps are. The ceiling is handsomely frescoed, and contains three large stained glass windows, the diameter of each being about fifteen feet. On the side from the floor are four carpeted steps, where those who are not dancing can stand, while on the left, as one enters the Hall, is a raised dais, covered with red flannel, on which his Royal Highness will stand, and from which he will survey his loyal and jolly Canucks. There are twenty pillars in the Hall, each of which is handsomely twined about with evergreens, and surmounted by vases of flowers, each containing a number of boquets, so that every lady can carry away a floral remembrance of one of the royal ALBERT'S balls. Two bands, comprising fifty-nine pieces, will furnish the music, and be stationed in the centre gallery, immediately over the royal arms, and opposite a combination of musical instruments, very tastefully arranged over the front of the stage. The hall will be lighted from an immense number of gas-burners, and undoubtedly the ball will be a grand affair. There will be 1,500 guests, each paying $20 for a ticket. The wreathes of green, the alabaster vases of beautiful flowers, the elegant carpets, the quantity of red flannel coverings, the number of showy uniforms, the bright buttons, the fair damsels, the bewitching eyes, the inspiring music and above all, the "conde sension" of the "first gentleman in England" will—ahem!—will make it undoubtedly what the Hartford Conrant would call decidedly a "big thing." The Prince will open the ball at nine o'clock precisely—Lady Head being absent from the city during the festivities on account of mourning, he will be compelled to select some other married lady with whom he will first dance. The national anthem having been performed they will open with a select Quadrille, after which the guests generally will proceed to business.

THE PROGRAMME,

which is not yet published, but which I was permitted to copy this morning, comprises

Five quadrilles,
Five polkas and polka-mazourkas,
Six gallops,
Four waltzes,
Three lancers,
One schottische,

and the whole to wind up with "Sir Roger de Coverly." Isn't that a jolly dish to set before a King, let alone a Prince? This programme is to be printed on cards, to which will be attached little gilt pencils, and will be handed to the ladies by huge army sergeants, on silver salvers. No one will be admitted excepting in full Court costume, including the odious white cravat, in which the undersigned cannot possibly look even decently.

After inspecting the Concert Room, we took our seat in one of the fancy coaches with which the city abounds, and were about starting on a tour through the city, when we heard a

THUNDERING ROAR,

as if forty thousand thunders had been let loose, and were rolling promiscuously round about the heavens above in a most tumultuous manner. It was just midday, but it was hardly probable that an occurrence of such frequent happening should be received in such martial style,—some drove to the Parade ground to learn the cause of so much noise; and looking off into the stream, we saw Her Majesty's steamers *Valrous* and *Nile*, with colors flying and guns vomiting forth smoke and volumes of thundering sound. The Rear Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, belonging to the fleet stationed at Halifax, had arrived and was landing at the wharf, and hence the salute. The Admiral is a tall old gentleman, of prepossessing appearance, being about sixty years of age, with gray hair and side whiskers, he stoops as he walks, but has a decidedly military gait. He is one of the most courteous gentlemen in the service, and prides himself upon his gallant deportment towards either sex. His mild blue eye has a fascinating charm about it which quite bewitches his friends, and wins for the gallant old sailor the most favorable reception at the hands of strangers. He was accompanied by a full suite of naval officers, and was escorted from the wharf to the Parliament House by a guard of honor from the Seventeenth Regiment.

Owing to the arrival of Lord LYONS and suite, Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS and Staff, and the Admiral and his suite, at the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

they have since Monday been closed, and no one save those connected with the Government have been allowed to enter. Owing to an order gotten from JOHN ROSE, Esq., the able Manager of the Public Works, we were permitted to go in. In we went, and the first person we saw was no less a personage than JAMES M. SANDERSON, of the New-York Hotel, who has been selected by Mr. ROSE as the Steward-in-Chief to His Royal Highness during the approaching festivities. We were, of course, immediately at home, and prooceeded carefully through the whole building. On each floor were numerous Committee-rooms, all of which have been neatly papered, handsomely carpeted, and elegantly furnished for the accommodation of their distinguished guests. We naturally inquire first for

THE PRINCE'S APARTMENTS,

and were at once shown to them. The suite consists of a bath-room, and a parlor and bedroom, leading the one from the other in the foregoing order.

THE BATH ROOM

does not differ materially from any other that we have seen. It contains a bath-tub painted white, which is about six feet in length and three feet in width; from a pipe can be brought either cold or hot water, according as the faucet is turned to the right or the left. The usual furniture of bathing apartments is there, but nothing which would indicate the unusual cleanliness or dirtiness of his Royal Highness. From the bath-room we went to

THE PRINCE'S PARLOR,

which is truly a magnificent apartment. The room is about 24 feet by 13 feet in size, with an exceedingly high ceiling, which is very elegantly frescoed and decorated with floral designs. From the centre depends a very handsome glass and gilt chandelier; the walls are paneled with white and gold tufted paper, and the floor is

MATTERS IN LONDON.

The Dull Season—Books and Authors—Thackerary and the Cornhill—Newspapers and Periodical Writers—Operatic Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

This is rather an exceptional season with us. Usually by this time of year our fashionables are thinking of clearing off into the country, and the "dead season" has begun; but this year we have scarcely noticed anything like a cessation in the usual bustle of London. This may be accounted for in two ways. The upper classes stop because they can't help it. Parliament is unusually late, indeed there are strong reasons for thinking it will not break up before the end of the month; and so long as the House sits so long must the Lords and Squires who do us the honor to represent us, remain in town. The weather also, constantly wet and cold, and singularly gloomy, never having given us one really bright, sunshiny day, has deterred the middle-classes, who by this time are usually thronging all the watering-places on the coast, from venturing to their favorite haunts. So that we find London still full, but uncommonly dull, for the debates are of the heaviest nature, and there is nothing particularly interesting stirring in either the literary, artistic or dramatic worlds.

There will be a great scene in the House of Commons on Monday night, for the Conservatives aided by some of the Liberals intend making GLADSTONE'S motion for the remission of foreign duty on paper a thorough trial of strength between the two parties; and if the Government are beaten on it there is a strong feeling that they will resign. Some say that the tactics of the Opposition are mainly conceived with a view of getting rid of GLADSTONE, who has for some time been at loggerheads with the rest of his colleagues. But it is not thought that he will give way. The *Times*, which hates him mortally, tried its hand yesterday in a "chaffing" leader, saying that he was much too tough a subject, and that nothing would tempt him to resign his post. Nothing would please the *Times* better; they are very savage with GLADSTONE about his attempted reduction of the paper duty, and are beginning to feel bitterly the active competition of the cheap papers.

You see they have now no special advantage, no monopoly of information, which would cause their journal to be particularly sought for. In the old days of expresses, and in the earlier days of the electric Telegraph, their vast revenues enabled them to go to much greater expense than any of their competitors, and to secure the earliest and most special information. But since the monopoly of telegraphic communication has been secured by that clever and far-seeing German Jew, Mr. REUTER, all the journals are supplied, share and share alike, at the same time, and at the same tariff. In many specialties, such as "City Intelligence" and "Foreign Correspondence," the *Daily News* is nearly equal to the *Times*. The leading articles of the *Telegraph* are generally on the same subjects as those of its high-priced rival, and the *Post*, *Herald* and *Star* each appeal to their own peculiar class of readers. It is only when it devotes itself and one of its best reporters to a particular subject, such as the *Great Eastern*, over whose fortunes it has watched from first to last, that it acquires any special importance. Mr. WOODS, who was the Crimean correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, and who is now the most graphic reporter on the *Times*, has been entirely set apart for the *Great Eastern*; and it is he who has written the accounts which have appeared of her reception in New-York. He is now tracking the movements of the Prince of WALES, and his letters will appear in the *Times*, while the other London morning journals will be compelled to rely for their information on their usual American correspondents. But cases such as this happen but rarely, and are little known to the general public, who will not buy a dear article when they can get a good one cheap, and so the *Times* is beginning to feel; and every day for the past fortnight they have put forth a prominent announcement that their price is only fourpence, and that anyone called upon to pay more at a railway station should complain.

The *Cornhill Magazine* has come out with that slashing article for the "final pulverisation," (as Mr. Micawber has it,) of me, which I hinted at as forthcoming in my last letter to you. It is very mild. Age and good living have had their effect on THACKERAY'S whip-hand. He has lost the power of flogging. He has given up the ribald buffoonery which characterized his attacks on Bulwer. He has lost the savage fury with which he lashed "Jenkins" of the *Post*, and others; so he assumes the dignified, calls me "Mr. Nameless," (a phrase equally applicable to all *Cornhill* anonymous contributors,) and reminds me of my duty to my *employers*, and that I must answer hereafter for all I write. Well and good! I am prepared to do so! But he shirks in a most dishonest manner the real point of his essay, which should have been to show that the story I narrated of his having chaffed his host and publisher while dining with him, *was not true!* He dare not do this; he cannot, so he merely says: "Supposing", such a thing did not happen? But I say, "supposing" it did; on whom does the sin of bad taste lie heaviest, on him for committing the act, or on me for chronicling it?

His seconda rticle on "the Georges," treating of George the Second, is very good—picturesque and finished to a degree. It spoils all the gilt off Mr. Sala's deal imitation of the Thackerayian style in the Hogarth papers, which look very much like Brummagenware and electrotyped goods beside it. Tell it not in Gath, but TROLLOPE is becoming very dreary in his "Framley Parsonage." The sketch of the Crawleys is good, but all the business about Supplehouse, of the Jupiter newspaper, and the placemen of the Petty-bag office, is wearying in the extreme. Nor will RUSKIN'S political-economical article "Unto this Last," be found interesting either to the general reader or to political economists. It is a pity to see a really clever man entering into subjects of which he obviously knows nothing, but RUSKIN is a bit of a *charlatan*, and as his art-knowledge, or want of knowledge has been ferociously exposed by *Blackwood*, so he is trying for renown at another source. The *Cornhill* is, however, undoubtedly bringing forward some new men, who show themselves clever writers. An article in the July number on the *Electric Telegraph*, very sensible and graphic, was written by a Mr. STEPHENS, who is manager for the Electric Telegraph Company, at Leith, in Scotland, and a paper in an early number, called "An Essay without an End," was written by a Mr. GREENWOOD, a self-educated gentleman, who began life as a printer's reader, but whose talents and assiduity are making for him an excellent position on the Press.

Even in this dull time and in the face of all the people going out of town, there are still some important new books in preparation. Earl STANHOPE, whom you will know better under his old title of Lord MAHON, is engaged on a life of WILLIAM PITT, with extracts from his unpublished correspondence and manuscript papers, to which the editor has had full access; this will be published by MURRAY. The best life of PITT now extant, is that of the late Lord MACAULAY. MURRAY also has in hand the History of the United Netherlands, by your great historian, J. LATHROP MOTLEY. LONGMAN'S house has secured a collected copy of the Political Ballads of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, collated by a Mr. WALKER WILKINS. These ballads were greatly drawn upon and quoted by MACAULAY, in his History of England, but they have never been issued in a collected form, and their new shape will save future historians much grubbing in the dusty archives of the British Museum. A collection of the late Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S early papers, which he was preparing at the time of his death, will shortly be published by CHAPMAN & HALL, under the title of *Wild Oats and Dead Leaves*, with, probably, a few prefatory words by his brother, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH. A cheap edition of the same writer's *Story of Mont Blanc* has been issued, with a memoir of the author, by his friend, Mr. EDMUND YATES. The publication of the late ROBERT BROUGH'S novel of *Marston Lynch*, which originally appeared in the defunct *Train* magazine, has excited some discussion, his brother, Mr. J. C. BROUGH, protesting against its hasty conclusion by another hand, and its announcement as a "personal biography."

The performance and concert in aid of the fund for poor BROUGH'S widow and children, have taken place. The latter was a failure, some £20 only having been cleared by it; but the former was a success, and realized about £150. The poor fellow's burlesque of the *Enchanted Isle* was played by amateurs, notable among them being the veteran carricaturist, old GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, who is over seventy, but hale and hearty yet; and there were two addresses, one written by SHIRLEY BROOKS, and spoken by Mrs. STIRLING, the actress, and the other written and spoken by Mr. G. A. SALA. Both were good and well delivered, but Mr. SALA'S lost somewhat of its force by his having to read it from the paper, and by his appearance, which is decidedly rather of a droll than a lugubrious character. A daughter of Mrs. STIRLING'S made her first appearance, and achieved a success.

The series of papers recently contributed by Mr. WALTER THORNBURY (otherwise known as Mr. G. W. THORNBURY) to *All the Year Round*, as "Turkish Life and Character," are to be republished by SMITH & ELDER. In the same periodical English readers have an opportunity of reading Mr. DICKENS' story of "Hunted Down," which first appeared in the New-York *Ledger*.

Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S house, North End Lodge, at Fulham, near London, was put up for sale the other day, but didn't command a single bid. It is a curious, old fashioned house, with little rooms, but the gardens are extensiveand beautifully arranged.

Mr. JAMES HANNAY, whose name will be familiar to you, leaves London shortly to undertake the editorship of the Edinburgh *Courant*, a Scotch Conservative journal, at a salary of six hundred a year. Mr. HANNAY is a man of excellent natural parts, and of good education, for which latter he has principally himself to thank. He was originally in the Navy, but left it in consequence of some boyish freaks. He then came to London and turned to literature; he was one of the leading spirits on the *Puppet Show*, a comic periodical which essayed to rival *Punch*, and for some short time, I believe, was engaged on *Punch* itself. He has reviewed for the *Athenæum*, written the leading articles for the *Illustrated Times*, and distinguished himself as a Quarterly Reviewer. His forte is genealogical lore, and he has perhaps a better acquaintance with HORACE than any man of the day. He has also written several naval novels. Prior to his quitting London he is to be entertained at dinner by his friends, under the presidency of Mr. THACKERAY.

The operas are to be both closed. It is said that by this, his first season at Her Majesty's, Mr. E. T. SMITH has lost £12,000! His great fault was a multiplicity of engagements, an *embarras des richesses*, the possession of a great many first-rate people whom he had not time or opportunity for using. Next season he will see his way better, and he will doubtless spend more care and money on the perfecting of his orchestra and chorus, which have both been very bad. Mr. GYE has done well, I hear, at the Royal Italian Opera; the opening of the Floral Hall, that splendid conservatory adjacent to the Opera-house, has done him good service. Mr. SMITH will probably regain his money (his laurels are undamaged) at the Winter season of English opera. Mr. BALFE is back in England, and has given some out-door concerts at the Surrey Gardens, but the weather has been against him. The benefit for Mme. JULLIEN was a very great success, more than fifteen thousand people having been present.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—French political pamphlets fall thick as snow-flakes, and melt away quite as rapidly. The last absurdity of the kind is entitled *La Syrie et L'Alliance Russe*, from which it would appear that, according to the Emperor's present programme, Russia is to be bribed by the offer of Constantinople, to assist France in the *revendication* of the Rhine frontier. Prussia is to receive a portion of Austria, by way of compensation, and Syria is to be turned into a field for ABD-EL-KADER. If England should object, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands are to be taken from her, and Europe will then be allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace.

—In London there are 10,000 places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution" propose to counteract their influence by the erection of water fountains. This Society have already erected in London about forty drinking fountains, and about sixty more are in process of construction. It may be doubted whether this plan will increase the spread of teetotalism, but it will decidedly increase the comfort of metropolitan citizens. We sincerely wish that our Temperance Societies would inaugurate something of the same kind in New-York.

—The Paris *Moniteur* officially announces that the difficulty between France and Peru has been satisfactorily adjusted.

—The American Company, engaged to raise the sunken fleet at Sebastopol, have lately brought alongside the wharf the 60-gun frigate *Koolefchi*—the vessel whose masts have, for so many years, stood upright in the centre of the harbor. The *Koolfechi* weighs 4,500 tons. She is in good condition, and is the first frigate ever raised whole Mr. GOWEN, of Boston, is the chief of this American Company, and he has contributed not a little to the credit of "Yankee enterprise," by his ability and perseverance in the important and arduous task he has undertaken to perform.

— What with meteors, thunder-storms, eclipses, and other celestial phenomena, this season bids fair to be one of the most remarkable on record. In Europe the oddities of the season have been also remarked. The *Currier de Limoges* states that, in the midst of a spell of unusual heat, the people of Bourges were surprised with a sudden change in the weather, and the appearance of a sharp frost; and a letter to the London *Times*, written last month, describes the fields near Scarborough as covered with snow. The appearance in England of snow on the verge of harvest is what the oldest inhabitant will pronounce unprecedented.

—The Queen dowager of Naples has taken a villa near Vienna, whither she has gone to live.

—The total number of persons tried in Russia during 1858 amounted to 404,717. Of this number, 7,665 were condemned to punishment involving the loss of civil rights, 1,764 were sentenced to hard labor, and 3,960 were banished to distant Governments.

— The gallant Lord CLYDE, better known as Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, is undergoing in London the torture from which few great men are able to escape. Every Society and Club think it their duty to dine and wine his Lordship, and his Lordship thinks it his duty to accept the invitations tendered him. Two magnificent banquets have been lately given to the "Pacificator of India"—one by the United Service Club, at which all the distinguished *militaires* of the Kingdom were present—and the other by the Warden and Company of Fishmongers, at which Lord BROUGHAM made a speech. The Prime Warden, Mr. WESTERN WOOD, who presided, alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, and said he had every confidence that the visit would tend still more to consolidate the good relations which happily prevailed between England and America. The observation was hailed with great enthusiasm.

—The Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco to the Court of the Tuileries, has subscribed ten thousand francs for the benefit of the Christians in Syria.

—Lord DUFFERIN, known as the author of an exceedingly clever book called *In High Latitudes*, has been appointed British Commissioner to Syria. No better appointment could have been made. Lord DUFFERIN has been an observant and extensive traveler in the East, and is described as "a young man of singularly gentle, conciliatory and winning manner." His journey to the North Cape in his yacht *Foam*, which is so well described in his book, proved that he possessed courage, coolness and perseverance. Lord DUFFERIN only returned last Autumn from a tour of some duration in Syria. He left London on the 1st of August, for Paris, and after a short stay in that capital, he will proceed by way of Marseilles to the East.

—A well-informed Paris journal says that at the Imperial interview at Toplitz, a convention between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin was irrevocably agreed upon. The clauses are as yet entirely unknown.

—An Imperial French decree limits the price of French, Havana, or Manila cigars, to 10 cents each. No higher price can be charged by tobacconists. The price of the small Havana cigars called "Dumas" is fixed at two cents each. What a comfort it must be to live under a Government that won't allow the lovers of the weed to be imposed upon!

— The "Pope's Own" are in the greatest distress. A large party of the "Brigade" landed at Hull on the 31st ult., and their condition excited the greatest commiseration. They were shoeless and stockingless, and their garments hung about them in rags and tatters. Some maintain a dogged silence, and others freely expose the great deceit practiced upon them by the agents of His Holiness. Gen. LAMORICIERE will find it hard work to make up that "second Brigade." The next Irishmen who enlist in any Italian service will most likely prefer that of GARIBALDI. Perhaps the "Pope's Own" who have been already caught may be compelled to find shelter under the banners of the Liberator, ere many weeks have elapsed. GARIBALDI is *en route* for Rome.

—Large and influential meetings have been held in Dublin, Limerick and Galway, to protest against the withdrawal of the subsidy granted by Government in aid of the Galway packet station. On the faith of this subsidy Irishmen subscribed for about 20,000 shares in the capital stock of the Company, and its withdrawal now will be regarded as a gross breach of contract. The question of the subsidy will shortly come before the House of Commons for confirmation.

—The affair of the robbery of 250,000 francs worth of diamonds from FONTANA, the jeweler of the Palais Royal, has just been terminated. One of the suspected parties was arrested at Lyons. He represented himself to be a Scotchman of the name of Allen, but from the investigations which have been made, it appears that he is a native of New-York, and that in addition to the name of ALLEN, he has been known by the name of EDMUNDS, BRANDS and STUART. None of the diamonds stolen were found in ALLEN'S possession, but he had some property which turned out to have been stolen in London, where it was discovered he had been condemned more than once for theft. A woman, also arrested, proved to be a native of Alsace, but for many years a resident of New-York, and who has gone by the name of Fillette, Leon, Madame Georges and the Widow Dollard. None of the diamonds could be traced to her, and she was acquitted, but ALLEN was found guilty and condemned to ten years' hard labor.

—Mr. JEREMIAH CHAFFERS, for twenty-six years manager of the Royal Bank at Liverpool, committed suicide on the 31st ult. by hanging himself. His accounts at the Bank were found to be in perfect order, and the only motive that can be suggested for the suicide is grief for the death of a brother to whom he was much attached.

—M. LAUVRAY, for many years editor of the Paris *Presse*, died a fortnight ago in Paris at the age of 47 years.

—A Convention between Spain and Portugal has been recently signed for the protection of literary copyright. It is pleasant, says a correspondent, to find any necessity for such legislation, as something clearly must be published at Lisbon worth printing at Madrid, and *vice versa*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE: From the Authorized Version, with Notes, &c. Vol. I. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN: London and New-York.

This is the first volume—from Genesis to I. Samuel—of a new edition of the Bible, amply illustrated and enriched with notes and marginal readings. The text of the authorized version is faithfully adhered to, and the marginal references are chiefly those of the best Oxford editions. The exegetical notes, however, are a novel and attractive addition. They illustrate the customs, manners and religious rites of the East, and being placed in contiguity to the text, facilitate the comprehension of doubtful passages. A series of maps, interspersed among the illustrations, are also serviceable in tracing the geography of scriptural localities. The edition is very handsomely issued, and is offered at a price much lower than that of other illustrated copies.

Miscellaneous Issues.

—Messrs. J. C. W. BAILEY & Co., of Chicago, have just issued the *Illinois State Business Directory*, for 1860; a handsome volume of over nine hundred pages, comprising ample details of the mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical and professional departments of the Industry of the State. It furnishes an alphabetical list of all the business firms in Illinois, with their addresses, besides a classification of trades and tabular statements concerning banks, insurance and railroad companies, &c. Prof. HEWETT, of the State Normal University of Illinois, contributes a succinct sketch of the history of Chicago. The work seems to have been compiled with care. The publishers have a branch office in this City, at No. 175 Broadway.

—*A Life of William T. Porter*, by FRANCIS BRINLEY, is published by D. APPLETON & Co. Mr. PORTER began his editorial career in 1829, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and in the Winter of 1831 started *The Spirit of the Times* in this City. The *Spirit* was devoted to sporting interests, and achieved instant popularity among the patrons of the turf; a popularity which it continued to merit and to hold until the death of its editor. The biographer has collated the incidents of Mr. PORTER'S life in an attractive form, and the book will be welcome to the old readers of the *Spirit*.

—*Jack Hopeton; Or, the Adventures of a Georgian*, is a series of free-sketches of Southern life, by WM. W. TURNER, published by DERBY & JACKSON. The book is written in a lively style, but it has no features peculiarly striking.

—*The Signet of King Solomon, or, The Templar's Daughter*, is a Masonic work, by Past Grand Chaplain L. C. ARNOLD, published by MACOY & SICKELS, No. 430 Broome-street. A memoir of ELIZABETH ALDWORTH is appended to the volume, accompanied by a portrait of that lady. Mrs. ALDWORTH was the only woman ever initiated into the ancient and honorable mysteries of the Order, and, as such, became celebrated. When a young girl, she unadvisedly picked a hole in the wall of an Irish Lodge-room, and so witnessed the ceremony of Masonic initiation. Caught in the act, she escaped with her life only by undergoing (as her biographer here *naïvely* tells us) "those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution." It is added that the Irish Masons "little thought they were taking into the bosom of the craft a member who would afterwards reflect lustre upon the annals of Masonry." The curious will find the history of this lustrous female in Chaplain ARNOLD'S work.

—Another *Life of Washington* appears, from the pen of Rev. JOHN W. NORTON, of Frankfort, Ky. It is intended for juvenile reading. (Episcopal Sunday School Union, No. 762 Broadway.)

—Prof. PECK, of Columbia College, has issued an *Introductory Course in Natural Philosophy*, for the use of Schools. It is edited from GANOT'S *Popular Physics*, with emendations and additions. The illustrations are abundant and good. (BARNES & BURR.)

—Messrs. APPLETON have published VIRGIL'S *Eneid*, in the original, with explanatory notes by Prof. HENRY S. FRIEZE; and a *Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges*, by Prof. JAMES HADLEY, of Yale College. Prof. HADLEY bases his work upon the *Greek School Grammar* of Prof. CURTIUS, of the University of Kiel, four editions of which have been called for in Germany. In presenting an English version of that work, Prof. HADLEY has added so many features which he regarded as essential to adapt it to the wants of the American student, that he assumes an individual responsibility, and while acknowledging his indebtedness to his German colleague for the advantages of plan and execution, claims for himself the introduction of several important changes, intended to facilitate the acquisition of the language.

—The *American Journal of Medical Science* contains a dozen original articles, the most prominent of which is a "Statistical Examination of the operation of tying the Primitive Iliac Artery," by Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of New-York. The *Anatomy and Physiology of the Placenta and the Nervous System*, is a new contribution to Medical literature, by Dr. JOHN O'REILLY, of this City.

—A new and improved edition of *Chitty on Contracts*, has been published in one large volume, by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.; for sale in this City by MASON BROTHERS. The legal profession will be glad to receive this standard authority in the compact form and at the reduced price of this edition. It is annotated by Judge PERKINS.

—J. C. BUTLER, No. 48 Franklin-street, has issued *Portraits of the Presidential Candidates*, very faithfully executed, and accompanied by brief biographies.

—*Vocal Physiology* is the title of a treatise intended to develop Dr. GUILMETTE'S system for the scientific education of the human voice, edited by Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP, and published by A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway. Dr GUILMETTE is well known as a professional singer as well as a skillful practitioner in the treatment of diseases of the vocal organs. His theory of vocal medicament is here fully laid open.

—From LEONARD SCOTT & Co. we have the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster* for July. Each of these numbers is the commencement of a new volume, and the contents are unusually varied and interesting. The *Westminster* has a decidedly heterodox review of RAWLINSON'S "Bampton Lectures," a sensible article on "Strikes," a criticism of the French Press, with articles on Germany, the Irish Education Question, Ary Scheffer, Post-office Monopoly, and the Grievances of Hungarian Catholics. The *Edinburgh* contains twelve articles, chiefly on topics of current interest. Among them is a critical examination of the question of Russian Emancipation, followed by a review of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON'S latest Geological discoveries, a discussion of the Papal Question, articles on Ary Scheffer, on CHEVALIER'S *Probable Fall in the Value of Gold*, on the Humboldt Correspondence, and on Parliamentary Reform. The last-named article is a fierce attack upon the institution of the secret ballot.

Palmerston's Plan for Fortifying England.

From Punch's Essence of Parliament.

Lord Palmerston announced to the House that we really must Fortify. He meant no disrespect to Anybody anywhere, and Nobody had any "call" to be offended; but it would not do for England to owe her safety to Anybody's forbearance, and she must be as strong as Anybody else. Therefore it was proposed to lay out about Nine Millions of money in the way recommended by the Fortification Commission. There is to be no attempt to defend London, Palmerston considering that *Mr. Punch's* residence in the E. C. (or Early Closing) District is sufficient guarantee for the impregnability of the City, which, moreover, Pam said would have to be saved by a Battle—and one Battle he thought would be sufficient for the purpose. But we are to make our military and naval storehouses so safe that, happen what may, we shall always have ample means of warfare at our command. The dockyards and arsenals generally are to be fortified. About Two Millions of money are wanted at once. Palmerston made a spirited speech, which offended Mr. Bright, who declared that, come what might, the money should not be granted off-hand, and who afterwards gave notice of a resolution against fortifying ourselves any more. Mr. Lindsay, a ship-builder, also, of course, sees no sense in stone walls, and means to oppose Pam.

The Monster Herbert then made an interesting speech on the details of the proposed works. The places that are to be fortified are Portsmouth, Plymouth and Pembroke; and inasmuch as the Thames does not smell this year, and is therefore useless as an offensive force, about £180,000 is to be spent thereon. On the Medway, and at Chatham, there are to be works. Dover is to be made strong, as is Portland, and there is a good deal done at Cork. That is the Government proposal for defending the Kingdom against Anybody, and it was arranged that it should be considered that day week.

PUNCH'S NOTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS IN HOT WEATHER.—The session and season are now telling upon everybody. People get weary, cross and careless; and even *Mr. Punch* himself is conscious of occasionally emitting an epigram whose excellent wit is not quite polished up to his habitually preternatural effulgence. He sometimes gives gold—the purest, doubtless, but only gold—instead of diamonds. The fact is, that it is time to leave town, and bathe the soul in shady woods. Any person who is up to his ordinary mark during the last part of the season is a Snob, and not elegant and sought after. Any journal that is as well written in September as in May is written by Snobs. These remarks are not made in any aristocratic spirit of Swell-dom—*Mr. Punch* conceived them while eating a cold sausage and leaning at the door of a country public-house—but to apologize for the House of Commons, which is just now dawdling, twaddling, and every now and then having a violent scold. Palmerston to-night rebuked the Opposition for hindering and talking, and advised members to avail themselves of every opportunity of holding their tongues, whereat Disraeli blazed up, and said that all the loss of time and good measures arose from the Government-Coalition having, merely for factious purposes, and to keep their places, wasted the session on an illusory treaty and a moonshine Reform bill. Even big Bentinck, of Norfolk, has grown nervous, and thinks all the foreigners in London are going to rise and pull up the telegraph-posts and tear up the railways. We must all get out of town.

WE OUGHT TO BE CAREFUL.—In Forbes Winslow's new book, among some very singular accounts of the beneficial results of accidents to persons of feeble intellect, is a statement that a supposed idiot, having received a violent blow on the head, became a practicing barrister. *Mr. Punch*, ever since reading this anecdote, has been puzzling over the Law List to try to find out who the party is. He has his suspicions on the subject, but it is premature to disclose them. Meantime he has resolved to be very careful for the future how he indulges his own favorite practice of giving idiots a rap on the head, lest he should be unwarily creating more barristers than at present afflict creation.—*Punch*.

The Harvest in the West.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Aug. 15.

From the morning of the 11th to the morning of the 12th the freight cars arriving on the Illinois Central were as follows:

Loaded with wheat	108
Loaded with corn	46
Loaded with other grains	10
Loaded with stock	40
Loaded with miscellaneous articles	36
Total	249

The amount of grain which it is understood a car contains is 300 bushels; but such is the pressure that shippers crowd in from ten to twenty-five bushels more. Taking each car at only 300, and 32,400 bushels of wheat were received by this single road alone in twenty-four hours. It is entirely safe to say that the 164 cars loaded with grain brought 50,000 bushels to the city. The Master of Transportation told us yesterday that he had just received a dispatch stating that there were on the track between here and Urbana only 129 miles from the city, 162 loaded cars, divided into six trains, all of which were expected here last evening. Of course, as the Illinois Central is longer than any other road, more freight, probably, arrives by it than any other; but upon all the eight roads together that centre here from the South and West, there must nearly, or quite, a thousand freight cars arrive daily, loaded with the treasures of our teeming prairies. The amount of grain received for the last twenty-four hours, as shown by our commercial tables, is 229,905 bushels. What to us is scarcely less important than our abundant crop, is the fact that it is all likely to be wanted at fair prices. Present advices indicate that England will buy our surplus wheat, and the South will certainly want nearly, if not quite, all the corn we have to spare.

PERSONAL.

Henceforth let it be remembered that there are two Blondins, not in the field, but on the ropes. The long-heralded Farini made his *début* at Niagara Falls on Wednesday last. The cable on which he performed was stretched across the river a third of a mile below the Clifton House, and was in length nearly double that on which Blondin has been exhibiting. At first Farini stepped nervously upon the cable; his pole, which was two slender for its weight and length, caught in the guy-ropes, and for a few moments the adventurer was in a rather embarrassing condition. He soon regained his confidence, however, and completed the trip to the Canada side in safety. On his return he stopped midway, lowered a cord to the *Maid of the Mist*, which was waiting in the stream, and by it raised a rope which he fastened to his cable. By means of this he descended to the steamboat, a distance of 70 or 80 feet, and then, having climbed up again, completed his transit. The crowd was much disappointed that FARINI did not add another to the many risks which he ran of breaking his neck by going down to the *Maid of the Mist* head foremost, as he had advertised; but the narrow escape he had in the earlier part of his performance nearly compensated for this. Who dare say that this method of crossing Niagara River, will not ultimatelely supersede both boats and suspension bridges?

Prof. Shepherd, of Amherst College, makes the collection of meteoric iron his specialty. In his cabinet are masses which weigh from ten to fifteen hundred pounds. Any one who finds pieces of the meteors of July 20 or of Aug. 2 will doubtless find a purchaser in Amherst who will pay a high premium.

The pianist, Gottschalk, who has been in Havana so long that we had almost forgotten he is an American, left that island on the 7th for St. Thomas by the British Mail steamer *Clyde*. He intends spending the Summer months in Venezuela, returning to Havana in time to resume his duties as leader of the orchestra at the Tacon Theatre. Mr. Gottschalk's health is yet feeble; in fact he has just partially recovered from a recent hemorrhage.

Prince Milosch has lately presented a church to the German Evangelical community in Belgrade. On the 22d ult. it was consecrated. Among those in attendance were the representatives of England, Austria and Prussia, an aide-de-camp of the Prince, some high dignitaries of the State, and eight Protestant pastors from neighboring towns in the Austrian territory. Peculiar interest attached to the ceremonies from the fact that this church was the first which the Protestants in Servia have ever possessed.

Royalty is not proof against curiosity. The Grand Duchess HELEN of Russia passed through Nismes recently, on her way to Geneva, and she could not resist the temptation of inspecting the numerous archæological curiosities in which the place abounds.

A family in Utica was startled, a few nights since, by screams which originated in the apartment of a young lady member of the household. The old folks rushed to the rescue, and were assured that a burglar had just attempted to get into the window of the room in question. On investigation, it appeared that the naughty wind had been playing with an article of feminine apparel which had been left hanging near the open window. Hoops, to be explicit, were the cause of the tumult, and whoops were the result.

A Political Micawber.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S LAST PRONUNCIAMIENTO—HE WILL NEVER, NEVER TURN DEMOCRAT.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 6, 1860.

Mr. JORDAN CLARK: I have your letter of the 30th ult., and hasten to let you know the *precise time* when I expect to come out and formally announce that I have joined the Democratic Party. When the sun shines at midnight, and the moon at mid-day—when man forgets to be selfish, or Democrats lose their inclinations to steal—when nature stops her onward march to rest, or all the water-courses in America flow up stream—when flowers lose their odor, and trees shed no leaves—when birds talk, and beasts of burden laugh—when damned spirits swap hell for heaven with the angels of light, and pay them the boot in mean whisky—when impossibilities are in fashion, and no proposition is too absurd to be believed, you may credit the report that I have joined the Democrats!

I join the Democrats! Never, so long as there are sects in churches—weeds in gardens—fleas in hog-pens—dirt in victuals—disputes in families—wars with nations—water in the ocean—bad men in America, or base women in France! No, JORDAN CLARK, you may hope—you may congratulate—you may reason—you may sneer—but that cannot be. The thrones of the Old World—the Courts of the Universe—the governments of the world, may all fall and crumble into ruin—the New World may commit the national suicide of dissolving this Union, but all this must occur before I join the Democracy!

I join the Democracy!—JORDAN CLARK, you know not what you say—when I join the Democracy the Pope of Rome will join the Methodist Church—when JORDAN CLARK, of Arkansas, is President of the Republic of Great Britain, by universal suffrage of a contented people—when Queen Victoria consents to be divorced from Prince Albert, by a county court in Kansas—when Congress obliges by law, JAMES BUCHANAN to marry a European Princess—when the Pope leases the Capitol at Washington for his city residence—when ALEXANDER, of Russia, and NAPOLEON of France are elected Senators in Congress from New Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven, or bad men to hell—when this world is turned up-side down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when men turn to ants, and ants to elephants, I will change my political faith and come out on the side of Democracy!

Supposing that this full and frank letter will enable you to fix upon *the period* when I will come out a full-grown Democrat, and to communicate the same to all whom it may concern in Arkansas.

I have the honor to be &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

Political Miscellany.

HOW INDIANA IS GOING.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is sanguine regarding the result in Indiana. It says that the result is now as certain as any political calculation can be. One of the "Pocket" counties in particular could be named where the vote will be as one-sided for LINCOLN as it was BUCHANAN at the last election. A careful canvas of eight counties gives a total majority for LINCOLN of 8,500. In the same counties four years ago, FREMONT'S majority was only 5,385. Republican gain, 3,115. These are facts, not conjectures. It is believed that every county north of the National road will give a majority for LINCOLN. Should the balance of the State give the same relative gains as these counties, the Republican majority in Indiana will exceed 30,000.

HOW TEXAS STANDS.

One of the Breckinridge papers in Texas states that forty-four papers in that State support Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Thirty-two of these are Democratic, seven Independent, three Opposition, and two last year were neutral Democratic. Eleven support Gen. HOUSTON and two BELL and EVERETT. Twenty-two are neutral and seven of these have already shown proclivities for BRECKINRIDGE.

STATE OF PARTIES IN MISSOURI.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* thinks that Messrs. BELL, DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE will receive an equal number of votes in Missouri. Mr. LINCOLN will be lowest on the list, although he is likely to receive large accessions from the supporters of Mr. BELL so soon as they conclude that they cannot carry the State.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* is startled at the magnitude of the recent demonstrations at Springfield, Ill. From this and other indications of enthusiasm on the part of its "Northern enemies," it concludes that Mr. LINCOLN will receive the whole of the electoral vote of the North, with the exception of Oregon and California, of which BRECKINRIDGE and LANE are sure. It says:

"Had Judge DOUGLAS and Col. BELL withdrawn from the canvass, as they manifestly should, the contest being between BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN, we think the rights of the South in the Union might have been preserved by the election of BRECKINRIDGE, but as personal ambition has continued them in the contest, they will indirectly secure the victory to LINCOLN."

NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.

The Republicans in Ohio will soon complete their Congressional ticket. In the Eighth District SAMUEL SHELLABARGER has just been nominated, and in the Tiffin District Hon. JOHN CAREY is to run again. The Democrats are also busy. CHARLES D. MARTIN has been nominated in the Eleventh District. Hon. V. B. HORTON is his opponent.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The Washington *Star* has saved Mr. LINCOLN a vast amount of trouble and anxiety. This is the Cabinet which it has knocked together for him: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State; H. WINTER DAVIS, Attorney-General; JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury; CASSIUS M. CLAY, Secretary of the Interior; BENJAMIN F. WADE, Secretary of the Navy; JOHN HICKMAN, Secretary of War; SCHUYLER COLFAX, Postmaster-General.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

It is stated that the bargain of sale between the BRECKINRIDGE Democrats and the supporters of Mr. BELL, which was lately consummated in New-Jersey, is likely to be broken. The Democrats are not satisfied with the prominent position assigned the American electors, nor do they relish any better the *quasi* support which the rank and file of that party are giving the hybrid ticket: so they are moving for a new State Convention, which shall accomplish a more satisfactory division of the honors. Then, on the other hand, at a caucus in New-Brunswick of the prominent friends of the Bell ticket, it was decided that if the coöperation of the Douglas men could not be obtained, the project would terminate in the frittering away of the strength of the Constitutional Union Party, without that organization having anything to show for it. Parties are yet in a transition state in New-Jersey.

CARD FROM SENATORS POLK AND GREEN.

The undersigned, having at heart the welfare of the Democratic party, and the success of Democratic principles, united some time ago, with several other citizens of Missouri, in suggesting the meeting of a State Convention, in which the friends of Judge DOUGLAS should be represented, as well as those Democrats who still adhere faithfully to the principles of the party as enunciated in the platform of the last State Convention. That suggestion has been rendered nugatory by the almost unbroke opposition of the friends of Judge DOUGLAS. We therefore submit to those Democratic voters who continue to stand upon the Missouri platform, and who are resolved to defend and maintain the principles enunciated by the National Convention which nominated BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the necessity of perfecting the organization of the party, with a view of conducting the Presidential canvass in the State energetically and successfully; and to that end we respectfully propose to them the assembling of a State Democratic Convention, concentrating the strength of the party in support of its avowed principles, and of its chosen candidates, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

TRUSTEN POLK,
JAMES S. GREEN.

In accordance with this suggestion Mr. JAMES M. HUGHES, member for Missouri of the Democratic National Committee, has issued a call for a Breckinridge Democratic State Convention, which shall assemble at Jefferson City on Sept. 20.

THE PROSPECT OF DISUNION.—Gen. W. E. MARTIN writes to the Charleston *Mercury*, giving his ideas regarding the present aspect of affairs. He does not think there is any party in the South which is engaged in conspiracies against the Union. All parties are willing to let the North do the work, and they are well satisfied that that section will do it far more effectually than it can be done by any union of Southern men for that purpose. Gen. MARTIN thus sums up his views:

"The position of the South, then, as I understand it, is this: We observe and respect the Constitution. We maintain the laws. We even support subordinate agencies, like the Democratic Party, for the promotion of peace and quietness while the Union lasts. We continue, as from the first, on the defensive. We will maintain our institution of Slavery, for which not we, but English and Northern cupidity, are responsible. We were born to it. We found it here when we came into the world, and having been persecuted into careful study and examination of it, we find it sustained by all law, human and divine. The North takes, or professes to take, the opposite view. It is a

Akins was the sole inventor of the improvement of the feed, which, if true, the Patent Office was imposed upon, as it could not properly have issued a patent to Akins and Felthousen as joint inventors, for an improvement on the sewing-machine by one of them. It is said that Akins was the inventor of the improvement in the feed, and Felthousen of the set screw above the needle-arm; if so, then separate patents ought to have issued to each for his own improvement, and not a joint patent to the two. If so issued, the patent is void. This action of Akins and Felthousen in procuring the patent, goes to confirm the view of Akins himself, in his testimony, that he did not invent the improvement until after the partnership with Felthousen, in August, 1850.

We forbear going over the proofs in detail upon this question of priority, and shall content ourself by saying, after a very careful analysis and examination, the weight is all one way, and that is against the pretensions set up in behalf of Akins.

In respect to the claims of Leander W. Langdon, his own account of his invention is as follows: That when thirteen years of age, and in the service of Daniel Rall, in Rochester, New-York, some time in the year 1847, he read the description of a sewing machine in a newspaper, and observed from the description that the cloth was placed on pins or sharp points, so that the curve of the seam could not be varied after the cloth was placed upon the pins, and that the idea then occurred to him of making a feed, by which the curve of the seam could be varied; that after some weeks, he had so far matured his thoughts as to make a feed-bodel out of a shingle. No other parts of the machine were made. Nothing further was done in the way of perfecting his improvement, or in adapting it to practical use, till the Fall of 1850, when he commenced the construction of a machine in the shop of Mr. Wright, in Rochester. The shingle feed model of 1847 was not preserved, as of any value or importance at the time, and has been lost.

He claims that the machine made in Wright's shop in the Fall of 1850 was a working machine, and embraced the feed motion devised in 1847. Langdon, in a subsequent examination, attempted to change the time of working upon the machine in Wright's shop, from the Fall of 1850 to 1849.

It is quite clear, adopting the most favorable account of the invention of Langdon, as given by himself, that the proof fails short of overcoming the patents of Wilson, and the testimony upon which the originality and priority of his improvements rest. The proof fails as matter of law. "It is not enough to defeat a patent already issued that another conceived the possibility of affecting what the patentee has accomplished. To constitute a prior invention, the party alleged to have produced it must have proceeded so far as to have reduced his idea to practice, and embodied it in some distinct form. It must have been carried into practical operation, for he is entitled to a patent who, being an original inventor, has first perfected the invention and adapted it to practical use. Crude and imperfect experiments, equivocal in their results, and then given up for years, cannot be permitted to prevail against an original inventor, who has perfected his improvement and obtained his patent." (1 Blatchf. 488, 494, Parkhurst *vs.* Kinsman.)

In this case, the pretended shingle model, containing the feed of a sewing machine, had no provision or arrangement for connecting it with or adapting it to the machine; was laid aside for years and forgotten till after the improvement by Wilson was perfected, a patent granted, and the working machine had gone into general use.

But, independently of this ground, which we regard as conclusive upon the question, the proofs are overwhelming that Langdon's alleged improvement was long after that of Wilson, and even after the issuing of his patent of 12th November, 1850.

Even the engine at Rall's, which he pretends to have been engaged in working when he read a description of the sewing machine in a newspaper, and made his shingle model of the feed in 1847, was not erected and put into operation until the Spring or Summer of 1848. And the clear weight of the evidence is, that he never worked upon a sewing machine till he went to work for Burroughs, in the Fall of 1851, who was engaged in manufacturing A. B. Wilson's machines, and did not commence making a machine for himself, or with a view to any improvements upon the same, till the Spring or Summer of 1852.

Our conclusion is, that upon the whole of the proofs in the case, the clear weight of them supports the priority of A. B. Wilson's invention of the feed motion, and consequently the patents founded upod it.

Some objections have been taken in the defence, independently upon the question of the invention, which it is necessary briefly to notice:

1. An objection that the proper parties complainants have not been joined in the suit.

This objection is founded upon the testimony of Orlando B. Potter, who was examined as a witness for the complainants. He states that the suits were commenced for the interest and benefit of the two companies represented by himself and Nathaniel Wheeler, namely, The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company; and that they have no interest in the suits, except as representatives of the two companies, and as stockholders therein. That the patents are held by them as trustees of these companies,

The proofs show the legal title to the patents, and exclusive right to them in the State of New-York, are in the complainants; and in a court of law they are the only parties proper to bring the suits.

It is urged, however, that in equity all parties must be joined who are interested in the subject matter of the litigation.

In one sense, according to the testimony of Potter, these two companies may be said to be interested, but whether so or not, as to require them to be joined in the suit, is not certain. If they are but licensees under Potter and Wheeler, then their interest would not be such as would, in the sense of the law of patents, require them to be joined; and this is the relation they hold to the complainants, as insisted upon by their counsel.

This objection as to parties was not taken in the answer, nor do the proofs on either side seem to have been directed to the question. It has been raised for the first time at the hearing. An effort was made by the counsel for the defence to introduce evidence on the subject at the hearing, but the objection to its reception is too plain to call for any observations. If introduced before the Examiner, the attention of the opposite party would have been called to it, and an opportunity afforded for explanation. These objections, as to parties, are not favored when postponed to the final hearing upon the pleadings and proofs. (1 Peters, 299, 306. 13 lb., 375.)

2. Objections have also been taken to some of the claims under the reissued patents of the 22d January, 1856, Nos. 346 and 414.

The first claim in No. 346 is the method of causing the cloth to be sewed to progress regularly by the joint action of the surfaces between which it is clamped, and which act in conjunction, substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified.

The second, holding the cloth at rest by the needle or its equivalent, in combination with the method of causing it to progress regularly, substantially as set forth.

The third, arranging the feeding surfaces, substantially as specified, and in such relation to the needle that they or one of them shall perform the office of stripping the cloth from the needle as it rises or recedes from it; and

The fourth, so mounting and attaching one of the feeding surfaces, to some other part of the machine, that it may be removed or drawn away from the other surface at pleasure, as set forth.

Now, it is apparent that all the sseveral claims rest upon and grow outof themain improvement in the feeding apcaratus, consisting of the two surfaces clasping the cloth, and advancing it to the needle by the intermittent motion of one of them, and so arranged as, at the same time, to admit of the turning of the cloth, and sewing seams of any practically useful curvature. If this device is novel, and we have already shown that it was, then these dependent combinations and devices may well be maintained.

The same observations are applicable to the claim for a combination, embracing this feed improvement, in the patent numbered 414.

3. An objection is also taken that the defendant's machines do not infringe the improvement of the feed motion of Wilson.

The leading original idea of Wilson, and which he has embodied into his improvement, is the substitution of the two surfaces between which the cloth is clasped or held, for the baster-plate of previous machines, and so arranging these two surfaces that one of them, by an automatic intermittent motion of one or both, would advance the cloth to the needle, and at the same time admit of its being turned by the hand, so as to sew curved seams. Now, it is quite clear that this conception, which has remedied a great defect in previous machines, by getting rid of the frame upon which the cloth was fastened, and which could move only with the frame or baster-plate, and hence, practically, could sew straight seams and fixed curves only, was capable of being embodied into a working machine in various modes and forms. A skillful mechanic, by mere skill, and without the use of the inventive faculties, could embody it, and adapt it to practical use by different mechanical devices. This requires ingenuity, simply, not invention. But so long as Wilson's ideas are found in the construction and arrangement, no matter what may be its form or shape, or appearance, the party using it is appropriating his invention, and must be held an infringer; and with this view, we are satisfied the machines of the several defendants must be regarded violations of the patents in question.

Upon the whole, after the best consideration we have been able to give these cases, we are satisfied the complainants are entitled to decrees for the infringements and for injunctions, and references to Master to take an account.

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. *George R. Sloat and others; The Same* vs. *John B. Gibbs*, in Equity.

NELSON, C. J.—These suits are founded upon letters patent granted to W. P. N. Fitzgerald, dated 19th December, 1854, as assigneed, upon the invention and application of A. B. Wilson. The invention consists of an improvement of the feed motion of Wilson, embraced in his reissued patents, Nos. 346, 414. The surface moving the cloth by its intermittent motion to the needle, is caused to drop from the cloth, in its return to again seize it, and advance it for another stitch. The effect is to free the cloth from the surface in its return, with a view to again advance it.

The novelty of this improvent is disputed by the defendants.

The proof carries back this invention by Wilson, that is, his conception of the idea and embodiment into a model, to April or May, 1850; and it was introduced into a working machine as early as 1852.

The only improvement of the kind seriously claimed by the defence to be earlier than Wilson's, is that of Leander W. Langdon. We have had occasion to examine the claims of this person, generally as to the date of this invention of the feed motion in sewing machines, in a case between Potter & Wheeler against these parties, and express our opinion on the subject.

In respect to this particular improvement, it is quite clear, upon the proofs, that Langdon never embodied it into a machine till after the year 1852, and after he had seen it in one of A. B. Wilson's machines.

Several objections have been taken in this suit by the counsel for the defendants, independently of the question upon the novelty of the invention.

I. It is insisted the plaintiffs, by their charter in the State of Massachusetts, are incapable of using the invention in New-York, inasmuch as the charter confines their operations to the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, in that State. But we do not so construe this charter. Although a Massachusetts corporation, the right to manufacture the machines is general, and not confined to the limits of that State, and there is no prohibition upon it by the laws of New-York. (13 Peters, 519.)

II. It is objected that the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company should have been made parties. This objection is founded upon a clause in the assignment of Fitzgerald, the patentee, to the plaintiffs, which is as as follows: "subject, however, to an assignment this day made by me, the said Fitzgerald, of the right to use said invention, concurrently with the said Grover, Baker & Co., unto the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to which, for the terms therein, reference is made."

The answer to the objection is, that the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are only licensees according to the recital under the patent, and therefore have no interest capable of affording the foundation of a suit.

3. The next objection is, that the Fitzgerald patent recites that "the operative parts of this machine, and its construction, are substantially the same as those described in letters patent, bearing date 15th June, 1852, granted to N. Wheeler, A. B. Wilson, A. Warren and Woodruff." The defendants claimed the right, on the hearing, to produce the patent of the 15th June, 1852, and to show, from the recitals in it, that the improvements in question had been assigned by Wilson to the four persons above mentioned. Hence, that Wilson had only one-fourth of the invention at the time he assigned to Fitzgerald, and that he acquired only this interest and could convey no greater interest to the plaintiff.

This objection was not taken in the answers of the defendants, nor was it the subject of examination or inquiry before the examiner.

As the patent of 1852 was not produced by the defendants before him, and the facts stated in the recital referred to and relied on then and there, the plaintiffs have had no opportunity for explanation; and even if the position of the counsel is well founded, it is impossible so to determine upon the proofs before us.

The objection comes too late, as well as the production of the patent of 1852.

IV. It is further insisted, that a device, described in a *caveat* filed by Wm. H. Johnson, November, 1848, and in a patent issued to him 7th March, 1854, contained the principle of this improvement of Wilson. But it is only necessary to read the description, and examine the model of this machine, to see that the device has no resemblance to that of Wilson in this improvement in question.

Without further pursuing the examination in these cases, we are satisfied the plaintiffs are entitled to a decree for the infringement, and for injunctions, and that reference be made to a Master to take an account.

Removals of Churches.

IMPORTANT DECISION TOUCHING THE RIGHTS OF VAULT OWNERS.

William H. Richards in his own right, and as Trustee, &c., vs. The Northwest Protestant Dutch Church and others.—This was an action to obtain a perpetual injunction against the defendants to restrain them from removing the remains of the plaintiff's relations from a certain vault owned by the plaintiff, and from destroying the vault.

The Church was located in Franklin-street, and by the deed for the vault to the plaintiff, it was stipulated in precise terms that the vault should "never be dug up, disturbed or destroyed." The complaint in the action set forth that the officers of the Church had agreed to sell the property, including the above vault, and that they had already removed some of the remains of plaintiff's relations from the vault, and without his consent or knowelge.

The case is an old one, and was some time ago heard at Special Term of the Supreme Court before Justice ROOSEVELT. It has, however, never before been published, and just at this time is quite important. The following is the opinion of the Court:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiffs claim to be vault owners in the Church-yard of the Dutch Church in Franklin-street, lately sold under an order of the Court.

They demand that the defendants be compelled to replace the bodies which have been removed to Greenwood; to restore the vault to its original state, and to refrain, under pain of commitment, from any further interference with their rights.

The character and legal attributes of burial property, as distinguished from ordinary absolute ownership in fee, are not perfectly clear. In the present case a preliminary injunction was at first granted by one of the Judges, but on a further, although not final hearing by the same Judge, was dissolved.

The remains of the deceased relations had already been removed, and removed, I must say, to a much more suitable, if less legal, resting-place, than the heartless bowels of a noisy, bustling, money-making city. Nothing is left, therefore, now that all the pleadings and proofs are before the Court, but to determine the mere dry, legal rights of the parties.

Were it otherwise, however, and could the dead, without rising, speak, a voice, it seems to me, (in the apt quotation of Mr. Justice Mitchell,) would assuredly be heard saying, "Ye shall carry up my bones from hence."

Franklin-street, between Church-street and West-Broadway, has lost every attribute of repose. Its unfitness for a cemetery its spiritual bodies can see and feel must be as palpable to the dead as to the living, still the plaintiffs insist that there shall be no removal, and that, as matter of legal right, without their consent there can be none.

In 1817 the Corporation of the Church it appears, without any previous order of the Chancellor, conveyed a small piece of ground in the church-yard adjoining the church edifice, to the grantee, "his heirs and assigns, forever," to be used, in the language of the instrument, for the purpose of a burial-place, and for no other purpose whatever.

In this plot the grantee, soon after his purchase, constructed a vault, which became the depository from time to time of his own remains and those of deceased relatives, till the year 1852, when, on the petition of the Corporation of the Church, an order was made by this Court, authorizing a sale of the church edifice, and of the whole Church premises, including the ground in question.

A sale was accordingly made, and on report of its terms and conditions, was duly confirmed, and the bodies thereupon, with the approbation of a large majority of the relatives, decorously removed to a suitable burial-place, purchased for the purpose, in the cemetery at Greenwood.

Did sale then, thus authorized and confirmed, divest the title of the representatives of the grantee in the vault which their ancestor had purchased?

The right of burial, it seems to me, when confined to a church-yard, as distinguished from a separate independent cemetery, although conveyed with the common formula of "heirs and assigns forever," must stand upon the same footing as the right of public worship in a particular pew of the consecrated edifice.

It is an easement in, and not a title to the freehold, and must be understood as granted and taken, subject, (with compensation, of course) to such changes as the altered circumstances of the congregation or the neighborhood may render necessary.

The selection of a place of burial in the ground, forming the site of a church, we may safely say is always made with reference to its religious associations, and with an eye to their continuance.

Suppose the edifice to be destroyed by fire, without the means of rebuilding, (an event not entirely improbable or unprecedented,) must the premises continue an unsightly ruin, with no power anywhere to meet the emergency?

Or must we not rather, from the nature of the contract, and from the character of the subject of its provisions, infer a silent understanding between the parties (quite as operative as if expressed in words at length) that in such case the corporation of the church—in other words, the representative body of whom the pew owners, vault owners, and other members of the particular religious associations may be said to be the constituents—should sell the real estate which had become unfit for its original object, and "with the consent and approbation of the Chancellor, apply the moneys arising therefrom to such uses as they should conceive to be most for the interest of the society to which the real estate so sold belonged."

Every deed of conveyance, whether for a pew or vault, or a house, is a contract between the parties, to be interpreted according to their actual or fairly to be presumed intent.

The statute—to prevent all doubt on this point—makes it in terms the "duty" of all Courts of Justice, "in the construction of every instrument creating or conveying any interest in land," to carry into effect "the intent of the parties." (I. R. S., 748.)

This intent—the statute further provides—shall be "collected from the whole instrument," and of course from its scope, object and subject matter, and not from the mere letter of a particular sentence.

Although, therefore, the deed in question purports to carry a certain specific piece of ground, twelve feet by twenty, we must bear in mind that it describes the premises as belonging to a church corporation, as adjacent to a church edifice, as in a church-yard, and to be used exclusively as a place of interment, and subject to church assessments for regulation and repair.

In this view, both parties, it seems to me, the one in executing, the other in accepting the conveyance, must have considered it as the grant of a mere easement, and not of an ordinary absolute estate in fee.

And hence no order of the Chancellor was applied for, and in that view none was required. Although such order, in all cases of church property, is indispensable to an absolute conveyance of the soil.

Like the sale of a church pew, which gives the mere right to worship in the particular place while the church stands and is occupied for religious purposes, the sale of a church vault gives, it would seem, the mere right of interment in the particular plot of ground, so long as that and the contiguous ground continued to be occupied as a church-yard. The owner of the easement may be, in case of disturbance, and no doubt is, entitled to a reasonable compensation or equivalent, but he cannot interpose a veto to the disposition of the soil, should the court, as was actually the case in this instance, on application of the legitimate church officers, deem such disposition proper, and order it ccaordingly.

Every person purchasing either a pew in a church edifice, or a grave in a church-yard, appendant to a church, does so with the full knowledge and implied understanding that change of circumstances may, in time, require a change of location, and that the law, (a positive statute which has been in existence nearly half a century,) looking to such exigency authorizes the corporation, when it arrives, as the representative of all interests, with the sanction of the court, to sell the soil in absolute fee discharged of all easements and to make some other more appropriate investment or disposition of the proceeds.

Counsel have cited several authorities in support of their respective positions. They all concede that such rights, however strongly conveyed, are divested by a regular sale of the church edifice.

Those relating to vault rights are discordant and neutralize each other. Vice-Chancellor McCoun, in the Brick Church case, held one way, and Mr. Justice Edwards in that of another church, held the opposite. (See 3 Edward, Ch. Rep. 155, and 8 Barb., 136.)

The reasoning, which leads to the result arrived at in the case of church pews, is applicable, as it seems to me, in a great degree to the case of church vaults. It proceeds upon the assumption—a necessary assumption—that church grants in such cases are made upon the implied condition, that the land shall be subject to the right of what may be called eminent domain—that is, subject to the right of resumption whenever the public use, or a change of circumstances may, in the judgment of the church and of the Court, require the exercise of such right, but subject also to the duty of making a just and fair compensation, in the form of money or other suitable equivalent, if required.

As the complaint in this case only calls in question the validity of the sale, and is not adapted to a claim for compensation, it must be dismissed with costs.

Rogert vs. The North West Protestant Reformed Dutch Church.—This case presents the same question as that of Richards and others, with the additional one that a decree of sale in a partition suit, in which all the owners of the vault, including the plaintiffs, were parties, was made by consent, and a title conveyed under or through it, to the defendants or their grantees.

Now, although an easement, such as the right of burial, may not be a proper subject of partition, and although the proceeding might on that ground have been demurred to, yet no objection at the proper time having been taken, and an express consent even having been given, the sale so made by decree must have the same effect as if made by direct conveyance executed by all the parties to the partition suit.

Bill dismissed with costs.

Libel Suit Against the New-York Times.

James Jay Howard vs. *Henry J. Raymond.*—This is an action for libel against the editor of the TIMES, and is brought in the Superior Court. The article complained of appeared in the TIMES of May 29, 1860. It stated in substance that the plaintiff, a lawyer, had suddenly departed, carrying with him money belonging to a Mrs. Hull, which he had collected as her attorney; also, that he had "forgotten" to deposit money entrusted to him by her, to deposit in the Savings' Bank.

On the application of Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, counsel for defendant, an order was made a few days since, for the conditional examination of Mrs. Hull. By her deposition, which has now been filed, it appears that she had employed plaintiff for three or four years as her attorney, and on going South last Winter left authority with him to collect her rents and other moneys due and to grow due to her during her absence. She left her bank-books with him and expected him to deposit such moneys as he collected to her credit, though she never gave any precise instruction to that effect, and Mr. Howard was authorized to put the money out where it would get the highest interest. On her return she found two entries to her credit in the book; but on applying to the Bank for the money credited, they refused to pay it. She called on the plaintiff, and asked him what those entries meant, stating to him that she had been to the Bank, and they had refused to give her the money. Plaintiff told her he knew nothing about it; that he was just going out of town on business, but should return in a short time, and would see her about it. He was gone, however, a considerable time, during which witness made inquiries to see him, but could not, owing to his absence. She was unable to state how much money plaintiff had collected for her. She had asked him to pay her what was due, and he had paid her a part, but had not paid her in full. He had rendered an account to her, and had promised to pay it. On cross-examination, the witness said, that when she called on plaintiff, prior to his leaving town, he told her he was about to leave town, and was obliged to go on business, and would see her on his return, which would be the next day, or as soon as he could get back. He was gone, however, longer than she expected, so much so that her confidence in him was shaken; but it had been restored since his return.

H. P. Herdman, for plaintiff; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 18.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	250	Mich.So.&N.Ia.R	23
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	91½	300	do b15	23
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	81¼	350	do	22⅝
6,000	do s30	81½	200	do	22½
10,000	do	81½	150	M. S. & N. I.G.S. s30	48⅜
2,440	Ill. Int. Im. '47	105½	110	do	48⅜
25,000	Har. R. 1st. M.	88	50	do	48¼
2,000	M.C.R.Spr.ct. 1st m.-S.Ia.Con.	99¾	100	do	48¼
5,000	Mich.So.S.F.bds	81¾	200	do b60	48½
2,000	do	81	100	do b60	48
2,000	Chi.&N.W.1stm.	61	150	Panama R b60	125
4,000	L'ke E.&W.1stm.	79	50	do	125
9,000	L'ke E.&W.2d m.	50	100	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	88¼
10	Irving Bank	98	600	do	87
5	Commonwealth Bk	98	100	do s10	87
5	Artisans' Bank	99	685	do b30	87¾
40	Del. & H. Can. Co.	96	200	do	87½
100	Pac. M'l SS. Co.	b60 80	50	do b60	87¾
675	Bruns.City L'nd Co.	8¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	12
100	do	8¾	107	Galena & Chic. R.	82¼
50	Chic. Burl.&Qn.R.	87½	250	do b30	82½
50	do b30	91½	100	do b30	82⅝
100	do b3	90	100	do b30	82¾
150	New-Y. C. R. b20	87½	986	do	82
250	do b30	87½	50	do s15	17⅛
800	do opg	87¾	50	do b10	17⅛
100	do s20	87¾	34	do	81½
100	do s10	87¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	48½
200	do	87½	100	do	47⅞
200	do	87¾	100	do	47¾
100	do opg	87¾	300	do s30	47¾
42	do	87⅞	100	do	47⅝
400	Erie Railroad	28½	100	do s10	47½
100	do b30	28½	200	do s60	47
100	Hudson River R'ld.	58¼	200	do	47⅛
710	do	58	100	do b30	47⅞
100	Harlem R. b30	19½	100	do b30	47¾
200	do	19	100	Chi. & R. I. R. b60	84½
200	do b15	19	300	do	83⅞
500	do	18¾	200	do s60	83⅝
170	do	18¾	50	do s60	83¾
55	Mich. Central R.	68½	100	do b5	83⅞
50	do	68¾	500	do	83¾
1000	do	69	450	do b30	84
100	do b30	69¼	150	do	83¾
100	do b60	69½	100	do b10	83¾
300	do b30	69½	17	do	83¾
50	do s45	68¾	50	Canton Company	20

MONDAY, Aug. 20—A. M.

We have had several later arrivals from Europe since Saturday's paper, direct and by telegraph from Cape Race, the very latest being to Thursday, Aug. 9, from England, per *Glasgow*, off Cape Race. The *Etna* at this port supplies London papers to Aug. 7, among the rest the *Mark Lane Express*, with reports of the Grain trade to Monday, 6th. That journal then remarked:

"The weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature, and cloudy, with some rain, has further improved the appearance of the crops, and has been more calculated to produce a better sample than a very hot sun. It is not, however, expected that any wheat will be cut till about the middle of August, and some districts in the North complain of its not yet being in ear. Accounts very much vary as to the ultimate prospects of the yield, but generally less than an average is expected. Much of the best barley is laid, and the entire growth varies considerably, though the breadth sown was large. A good deal more hay has been carted, much discolored, but much of the crop is still out. The potatoe disease is said by the largest growers to be advancing rapidly; some taint appears also in Ireland, as well as in Belgium. Spain, like Northern Italy, finds a smaller yield of Wheat than was expected, though both countries have fine samples, and this is the case with the South of France. The new Odessa Ghirka weighs fully 62 lbs. ℔ bushel; but in Hungary, Normandy, Belgium and Holland, variable weather has kept the crops backward and prices fluctuating. In America, as well as Southern Russia, there is both quality and quantity this year, and the Baltic, if backward, does not send many complaints, though prices keep high. Our own markets, from the improvement of the weather and more liberal supplies of foreign, have been dull, but pretty well sustained, in consequence of the diminution of the stocks in the country. Even if further liberal supplies are to be expected, a change to bad weather would produce a large business at full prices; while an increased consumption of foreign, through fine weather, must, we think, prevent any serious decline till the new crop appears in quantity. And this is but a distant expectation.

The weather subsequently became unseasonable again, and the markets are reported firmer for Flour and Wheat at Liverpool, and Indian Corn quiet, at the recent advance. The appearance of the potato disease in Ireland, as well as in England, is, of course, calculated to strengthen the demand for Indian Corn. The Cotton market has assumed much firmness, even on the lower grades of American, although the worst accounts of the drouth on this side were not then known, and would not be for a week or more. We have nothing very late of American Securities in London. Illinois Central, on the 6th, returned to 29¼ discount, after selling at 28 on the 4th, in responce to our quotation of 73 ℔ cent., or 27 discount. New-York Central Shares and Bonds were in improved demand at higher figures, the former 79 sterling, the Sevens of 1876, 95 ℔ cent. sterling sales. The last sales of Erie on the 6th were at 23 ℔ cent. The Funds hold steady both in Paris and London.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week is lighter in the Import entries, and heavier in the Exports of ordinary Produce and Bullion than the corresponding week last season. The hotels are very full of visitors from every part of the country, many of them merchants, and a fair business is doing in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, though we continue to hear of much caution on the part of purchasers for the South and Southwest on account of the recent drouth and its probable damage to the Corn and Cotton crops. The pleasure travel over the Railways to the City and the Watering places is uncommonly heavy, and is imparting great activity, (and we are pleased to hear, at full rates,) to the passenger traffic of the Central, Erie, and Hudson lines. At the same time the freight movement to and from tide-water is large, both by rail and canal. Our State Canals promise almost to double the revenue of last season, and the same ratio of increase on the Railway lines into Chicago, since the harvest, is shown by the reports just at hand for the second week in August. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,959,105, against $5,900,479 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $1,894,058, against $1,574,468 same week last season. The Export of Bullion as follows:

Aug. 14—	Steamer Saxonia, Hamburg:	
	Mexican Dollars	$70,000
	Gold Bars	251,500
Aug. 15—	Steamer Asia, Liverpool:	
	Gold Coin	75,000
	California Gold Bars	308,911
Aug. 16—	Steamer Arago, Havre:	
	Gold Bars	180,536
	Coin and Bars	250,730
	Gold	174,000
	Silver Coin	92,880
Aug. 18—	Steamer Karnak, Nassau:	
	Gold Coin	10,000
	Sovereigns	2,900
Aug. 17—	Steamer Kangaro, Liverpool:	
	Gold Coin	400,000
	Gold Coin and Bars	225,026
	Sovereigns	18,184
Total		$2,059,671

Against $1,594,933 same week last season.

The California Gold receipts early in the week were $1,003,000, and the Sub-Treasury average has run pretty even. The Bank Average, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, is likely to show about $21,000,000 on the Specie line, against $21,575,000 last Monday. Some of the heavy Banks have reduced their Discount line, while others promise to show a moderate increase. The market for Money, in the way of Discounts, was generally easy through the week on strictly choice lines of indorsed paper, which are in demand outside of Bank, at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent., according to date. A fair class of bills, either single name of undoubted credit, or with good indorsement, is going at from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. On temporary loan to the Brokers, the rates are firm at 5½ @6 ℔ cent. except on very choice collateral such as Federal and State Security, to which a number of large lenders confine their operations, and are content with 5 ℔ cent. The continued activity on the Stock Exchange, and the liberal differences paid to the Commission Brokers for carrying 30@60-day contracts, enable Money lenders to employ their balances, at call, to better advantage than heretofore.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the calendar year, which we published a few days since in table form, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860, amounted to $141,848,000
Add two weeks in August 9,795,064
Total to date $151,643,064
Against same time, 1859 173,860,186
Decrease this year $22,217,092

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York from
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860 $51,527,000
Add two weeks in August 4,131,632
Total to date $55,658,632
Against same time, 1859 40,576,592
Increase this year $14,782,040

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York, from
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860 $28,145,000
Add since Aug. 1 4,543,920
Total to date $32,688,920
Against same time, 1859 47,679,322
Decrease this year $14,990,402

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	102¼@102¾
New-Yok Central	87@85⅝@87¾@86½@86¾
New-York and Erie	29@26@28½@28¾
Reading	47⅜@45¾@47¾@46½
Rock Island	83¾@81½@84@83½
Michigan Guaranteed	48@43½@48@47½
Michigan Southern	23@19@23¼@22½
Michigan Central	66½@65½@69@68¾
Toledo	47@44@48¼@47¾
Galena	80@78¼@82¼@81½
Illinois Central	85@80@87¼@86½
Cumberland Coal	17¼@15¾@16¾
Panama	123@125
Pacific Mail	83@77½@79
Missouris	82@81¾
Virginias	91¼@91½
Tennessees	90¼@90
Illinois Central Bonds	96@95¾
Hudson River	57¼@59½@58
Harlem Preferred	50@48½@48
Delaware and Hudson	96¼@96
Burlington and Quincy	88@87¾@91@90

We have to report another active week on the Stock Exchange, and with widely varying fortune to prices. The reaction to lower figures noticed at the close of the previous week was followed up on Monday and Tuesday with a good deal of earnestness by the speculators for the fall inside the Stock Exchange, the movement causing, in turn, a considerable amount of sales by outside holders from the momentary apprehension of a breakdown in the market. The lowest points made were on Tuesday, at the morning session of the Board, when nearly the whole list was lower by 1 to 3 ℔ cent., and in some instances 5 ℔ cent. The elasticity of the general market, however, began to show itself again, the same afternoon, and on Wednesday the recovery to old prices was nearly as rapid as the previous decline, and proved itself more enduring. The dealings, up to Saturday noon, kept firm, with few exceptions, but gave way after the ajournment, on New-York Central, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., causing the Western bids to fall off in sympathy, though only a few actual transactions occurred on the Street, and there was no Second Board in the afternoon. The general market closed steady at 3½ o'clock. It will be noticed, from our comparative table, that the ultimate decline of the whole week was ¼ ℔ cent. on Central, ⅜ on Erie, 1½ on Reading, ½ on Rock Island, ½ on Michigan Guaranteed, ⅜ on Michigan Southern, 1 on Cumberland, 4 on Pacific Mail, and 2 on Harlem Preferred, while an advance was made of 2½ on Michigan Central, ½ on Toledo, 2 on Panama, 1½ on Galena, ¾ on Hudson River, and 2 ℔ cent. on Burlington and Chicago.

The distinctive feature of the market during the week was the bold effort of a number of the veteran jobbers inside the Exchange to wrest the control of prices from the outside public, who have been speculating so successfully of late, through the Commission Brokers. It is a new thing in Wall-street to see the views and opinions of these gentlemen and their power, by combination or croaking, to measure values for the rise or fall, a mere secondary influence on the Stock Exchange. Such has not been the case before, in its truest sense, since 1852-53, although one or two intermediate periods, as in 1855 and 1856, gave the public a temporary ascendancy. A number of the Street parties referred to were with the rise in July, and made some money on it, and might have made much more but for a circumscribed view of the basis of improvement, joined, possibly, to an over-estimate of their own ability to make lower prices on which to come into the market a second time. Others have seen nothing good in the rise from the start, and besides driving off many of their old customers to other Brokers or discouraging them altogether, have tailed to take advantage, in any way, of the evident change of feeling and great increase of movement in the market. That they should, under all these circumstances, and after prices are well up, (whatever they may be later in the season,) now attempt to find their profit, as well as recover their old control, by entering the lists as speculators for the fall, is neither surprising nor unreasonable. It tends to impart a gay and chequered interest to the dealings of the Exchange which is not inaptly illustrated by the fluctuations of the past week. Meanwhile the speculators for the rise, and other outside parties who have come into Western and New-York Railway values, believing in their permanent recovery from the long-continued, and in many cases unreasonable, low range of prices, since the crisis of '57, claim to find in the early returns of the August traffic abundant reason to be satisfied that they have not mistaken the practical influence of a great harvest in the West. Some of them who took the Galena and Chicago line as their favorite, and who have steadily increased their purchases from 60 up to 80 ℔ cent., while the traffic of the road was running down through June and July, and showing little improvement the first week in August, are now assured that their calculations on a return of business, to the extent of 50 or 75 ℔ cent. increase over last season, after the harvest, was *not* an erroneous one. Others who bought and are still buying Chicago and Burlington, Illinois Central and Rock Island, see that the August business of these lines is likely to be nearly, if not quite doubled, and the land sales of the Central greatly increased and its land collections made secure. And so this feeling of renewed confidence runs through nearly the whole Western list, the calculations upon the great increase on the Michigan roads and on Cleveland and Toledo, and Toledo and Wabash being thrown a month or two ahead, to correspond with the nature of their traffic in respect to Lake competition. Of course, the same or similar reasoning comes nearer home, to reassure the old holders and inspire new purchases of the bonds and shares of the New-York roads, as assured participants in the reawakening of our great Northwestern trade.

The Rock Island earnings, the second week in August, are:

1860	$34,003 00	1859	$16,173 12
Increase			$17,829 88

Or 102 ℔ cent.

From our Chicago newspaper correspondents, we make the following extracts in regard to the Grain movement on Thursday and Friday last:

"To give our readers an idea of the commerce of Chicago this year, compared with last, we append the following table, showing the receipts of wheat and corn alone in this city, for the first half of August, compared with 1859:

	Wheat.	Corn.
1860	1,394,673	1,024,187
1859	208,021	275,962
Inc. this y'r	1,186,652	748,225—Total 1,934,877

Our readers must recollect that this increase is on wheat and corn only. Yesterday the receipts of all kinds of grain amounted to 274,518 bushels—162,294 bushels of which was wheat. The shipments of wheat yesterday were 191,930 bushels.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.
By Lake	—	2,194	22,427	16	—
Canal	—	—	—	—	—
C. & C. U. R. R	406	45,028	3,694	2,248	—
C. & R. I. R. R	686	31,850	14,000	500	350
I. C. R. R	241	36,070	11,600	1,950	1,499
C. B. & Q. R. R	395	34,583	3,428	856	523
C. & N. W. R. R	259	5,219	—	480	85
C. A. & St. L	50	7,350	7,940	762	923
Total	2,037	162,294	91,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY—WORKING THE ORACLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HEBREW SON—RAPAELLE—HERCULES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway—SAM COWELL'S COMIC SONGS, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, passed Cape Race on Friday night. A brief summary of her news, which is two days later, has been telegraphed. We have also London journals to the 7th inst., by the Cunard steamship *Etna*, which arrived at this port yesterday. It is confirmed that a large number of Garibaldians had landed on the Neapolitan Coast. They were received by the people with great enthusiasm. Naples is making great preparations to repel the invasion. It is stated that GARIBALDI expects to be in the City of Naples by the 15th of August. The French expedition to Syria left Marseilles on the 5th and 6th inst. England will not actively join in the expedition. Russia, it is understood, will send a very large fleet to the Levant. The Emperor of the French has conferred on ABD-EL-KADER the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Paper Duty bill passed the House of Commons on the 6th inst. During the same evening, in answer to the question of a member, Mr. GLADSTONE said that, through the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the contract had become inoperative.

Important intelligence is received from China by way of Russia. The Celestial Empire is said to be in a very disorganized state, owing to internal disturbances. The insurgents were within fourteen miles of Peking. The British fleet had not left Hong Kong, owing to adverse winds. On the day the mail left a favorable change had occurred, and the fleet was to leave immediately.

By way of England we have received advices from Rio Janeiro to the 10th of July, and from Buenos Ayres to the 27th June. The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated very pleasantly by the American Colony in Rio, and in the absence of any American war vessel, the English Admiral saluted the "Stars and Stripes" with twenty-one guns. Prince ALFRED, second son of Queen VICTORIA, arrived at Rio on the 28th of June, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope. From Buenos Ayres we learn that her compact of union with the Argentine Confederation was celebrated on the 6th of June. By this act Buenos Ayres again becomes part of the Argentine nation.

The United States mail steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of importance. The health of Havana was remarkably good for the season. New regulations and restrictions have been imposed by the Queen's Government on the importation of Coolies into Cuba, but the changes are not favorably regarded by the Press and the people.

A communication has been made to the British Government by Mr. TRESCOT, the Acting Secretary of State, on the subject of the Coolie and Slave-trade, in answer to one from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The latter made a proposition that a system of cruising should be established on the Cuban coast for the prevention of the landing of native Africans and the seizure of slave vessels in Cuban waters. To this proposition our Government cannot give its consent, for the reason that it would be a departure from our established policy of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations. Another proposition was that the United States Government should give its consent to the importation of Coolies as apprentices; but this is also objected to for good and sufficient reasons. The communication, in fact, amounts to just this—attend to your own affairs and we will attend to ours.

We publish, this morning, a number of highly interesting letters written on board the steam frigate *Niagara*, now on her way to Japan with the Embassy from that country on board. The *Niagara* reached the Cape de Verde Islands on the 17th of July, having made the distance in seventeen days, and from that point our correspondence was forwarded. The Japanese expressed themselves as much pleased with their visit to this country. The Ambassadors had caused to be removed from the cabin assigned to them almost every article of furniture which had been provided expressly for them here at great cost, preferring to sit on the carpet in the Oriental style. They managed to wile away the time in eating seven or eight times a day, smoking, playing chess, and caressing their great toes—which latter operation afforded them evident solace and satisfaction. TOMMY was as lively and amusing as ever, and still addicted himself to the habit of writing love-letters to his sweethearts.

Our special correspondence and dispatches from Quebec will be sufficient to convince our readers that the Canadians are just now considerably excited. The Prince of Wales landed at Quebec on Saturday afternoon, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, notwithstanding the day was wet and disagreeable. The usual address was presented on his landing; after which a procession was formed, which escorted him to the Government House. The procession, owing probably to the state of the weather, was rather a failure, but the illumination at night was very fine. The Prince yesterday attended Divine Service at the English Cathedral.

The Breckinridge National Committee has issued its address to the Democracy of the United States. It reviews at great length the proceedings of the Convention, analyzing the votes given on different questions, and claiming that Mr. DOUGLAS actually received but 154 votes at Baltimore. It insists that the Breckinridge Democracy are falsely charged with favoring disunion. The position of the different parties is sketched from the Breckinridge point of view, and Mr. DOUGLAS is charged with being engaged in traversing the country, dosing out the panacea of "Squatter Sovereignty" as a remedy for all ills, appealing to the higher law, and endeavoring with the magic of his words and his presence to cajole the people to his support; "while Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has retired to his quiet home in Kentucky, there calmly and with dignity to await the verdict of the people. Mr. DOUGLAS' expression at the Rhode Island clam-bake—"I have much more fondness for your clams than I have for their niggers"—is thrust into his face in capital letters, to demonstrate the want of respect with which he regards Southern institutions. The address, of course, concludes with a touching appeal to Democrats to support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

The State Conventions of the two wings of the Democracy in Virginia closed their sessions on Saturday, without having effected any compromise. All overtures from the Breckinridge Convention were rejected by the other, and the conduct of their Committee of Conference was denounced as treacherous. Senator MASON made a speech before the Breckinridge Convention, in which he declared that the path marked out by DOUGLAS led directly to the Abolition camp. Each Convention adopted a straight Electoral ticket, and each instructed its electors to vote for their candidate if he can be elected, but if not, to vote so as to beat LINCOLN—if they can.

We have advices from the Pike's Peak mining region to the 11th inst. The quartz mills, which at first it was found difficult to work profitably, had begun to pay, and were yielding from $75 to $100 per day in the Gregory diggings. A good deal of damage had been done by one of the Ditch Companies, in turning water through the spring roads and gulches, and several suits had been brought against them in consequence. The first regular United States mail had arrived, and caused much rejoicing. The postal business had previously been done by an Express Company, which charged exorbitant rates.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, Justice NELSON rendered decisions in the long-pending sewing-machine cases, which were argued in June last at Cooperstown. The suits were founded upon the reissued patents to A. B. WILSON, for improvements in the feed-motion, and were brought against JAMES G. WILSON and ALEXANDER C. STOCKMAN, GEORGE B. SLOAT and others, and JOHN B. GIBBS. The opinions of the Court, which we publish in full, set forth clearly the matter in dispute, and the decisions are a complete triumph for the complainants. A decree for infringement of patent was ordered, and for injunctions, and a reference was directed to be made to a Master to take an account. A decision was also rendered in the case of WM. H. RICHARDS against the North-west Protestant Dutch Church, in which a perpetual injunction was applied for to restrain the defendants from removing the remains of the plaintiff's relations from a vault on the premises formerly occupied by the defendants in Franklin-street. The application was denied, and the complaint dismissed with costs. Another similar case received the same disposition.

The Stock Market on Saturday was firm at the morning session of the Brokers, but part of the Share list subsequently yielded ¼@½ per cent. There was no afternoon session. Money fairly active on temporary loan; discounts steady.

Buyers of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs have had any existing advantage, yet business has not been brisk. Samples of new Barley, from the interior of this State and from Canada, were exhibited. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were likewise Sugars, Tallow, Hay and Whisky. Resin was in fair demand. Hops were in active request. Most other branches of trade were essentially unaltered. There were 487 vessels of all classes in port.

The Irrepressible Conflict at the South—The Destiny of Virginia.

If the disembodied spirit of JOHN BROWN be observant of earthly affairs, and ordinarily conversant with the primary rules of arithmetic, the aspect of affairs in Virginia at the present moment must greatly glorify his martyr's crown. For infinitely vaster evils than the largest preconceived results of the Harper's Ferry enterprise at any time involved, seem about to flow from that tragedy. Evils more seriously imperiling the stability of Slavery than all the rant and madness of practical or impracticable Abolitionism.

In saving the institution from such assaults as BROWN'S, large expenses were inevitable. In the first instance it was thought that a quarter of a million would suffice to meet the extraordinary demand, and that sum was placed by the Legislature in the hands of a careful commission, instructed to disburse it with the utmost possible parsimony, any surplus to be returned to the treasury of the Commonwealth. But so far from there being any surplus, the claims have reached thrice the appropriated amount, and then with the fresh safeguards required by the invasion, new arsenals, armories and ammunition, and the whole of that military profusion into which the State is about to plunge, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the business is to cost the terrified community little less than $1,500,000.

To an active and industrious people, prosperous in all their doings, the addition of a million and a half of dollars to the annual assessment would be no serious matter. An equal amount is frequently saddled upon the people of this city, without provoking more than a cursory grumble. But Virginia, while rich in resources, is poor in results; and so heavy a weight heaped upon the already onerous load of taxation, causes grave complaint, and curious inquiry into the equivalent obtained at such monstrous expense. The equivalent is found to be nothing more than augmented security for *Slave property*. No other property in the State is to be benefited; it is simply called to pay for what is widely regarded as a questionable advantage; and one which certainly stands in the way of that free labor, which the western section of the Commonwealth needs and clamors for.

There is evident justice therefore in the demand that the slaveholding interest shall bear at least a fair proportion of an impost designed exclusively for its protection; and it has become a topic of bitter complaint that so far from doing so it has sheltered itself behind constitutional provision, agreeably to which *all slaves under twelve years of age are exempted from taxation*. Estimating the entire slave population in 1860 at 500,000, and assuming the number of slave children to preserve the same ratio to the whole, as in 1850, we ascertain that two-fifths of the enslaved negroes of Virginia are held without affording any revenue to the treasury; in other words, that there is about $70,000,000 of valuable property, the subject of purchase, sale and active commercial treatment, and the protection of which is the most serious business of the Government, which nevertheless pays nothing to the Government for protection. The existence of this anomaly is peculiarly felt in that portion of the Commonwealth technically known as Western Virginia, that part, namely, lying to the westward of the Alleghany range. There the favorite Southern institution is in the last stages of decay. The decrease of slave property proceeds at a more rapid rate than anywhere else beneath Mason and Dixon's line, and free labor is as rapidly taking its place, bringing in capital, colonists, and new elements of material and political strength. While this movement is now perhaps more swiftly accelerated than at any previous period, it has, in fact, been in operation for thirty years past. The West has always disliked the despotic preponderance of the East; has recognized the partial legislation prevailing at Richmond; has submitted reluctantly to taxation that the East might be indulged in all manner of internal improvements, while the West has been left to her natural resources, and has at every opportunity struggled for more equitable representation and more liberal treatment. Ten years ago all such efforts seemed hopeless. The dominant East had fixed the basis of representation in the State Legislature upon the total population of the State, counting the blacks, free and slave, at full value. The operation of this system is discernible from an inspection of the subjoined table, which presents the relative aggregates of population in the three sections, in 1850:

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.
Western Counties	273,802	1,955	14,924
Valley Counties	219,739	6,234	48,209
Eastern Counties	401,259	46,144	409,395
Total	894,800	54,333	472,528

The white population, therefore, of the trans-Alleghany Counties, had its political influence at Richmond more than neutralized by the slaves to the eastward of the mountains; or, what amounts to the same, a handful of large slaveholders in the valley and along James River ruled every department of the State Government absolutely. The determined discontent of the West with this order of things necessitated a revision of the constitution; and it was only after a sharp and threatening conflict that the slave oligarchy was driven to concession. It yielded that the House of Delegates should thereafter be chosen upon an exclusively white basis; while the Senate should remain as before, until 1865, when the question of placing it upon the same footing as the House should be opened for consideration, and, if necessary, submitted to a popular vote. It was, perhaps, as an indemnity for this act of magnanimity that the slaveholders insisted on the immunity of slave children from taxation.

Nine years have elapsed since this new order of things was established. During this period the cause of free labor has gained great strength. The agricultural and mining attractions of the Western counties have introduced a great immigration of free capital and labor, while the Valley of the James, and the counties adjacent to the Potomac, are quietly filling with northern farmers, who shun as far as possible the employment of slaves. During thir period also, the exportation of negroes to the cotton States has proceeded with augmented vigor; so that the non-slaveholding interest has been strengthening itself at all points; while the slaveholder is in a far less available position for defensive warfare than when he yielded the Constitution of 1851.

As we have remarked, the non-slaveholding party, of which the western section is the nucleus, are profoundly dissatisfied with the financial results of the Harper's Ferry business, and announce in no indefinite terms their intention not to submit to the consequent imposts of the slaveholders, unless the exemption in favor of slave children be abandoned. The issues, we learn from various quarters, will be clearly raised at the approaching session of the Legislature. The House of Delegates, it is thought, will be disposed to meet the wishes of the West, while the Senate is looked to by the East as its strong tower of resistance. Should the affair take this turn, there can be but one result. The non-slaveholders will add to the conditions upon which they will grant the desired subsidy, a demand that the basis of Senatorial representation be at once placed on the same plane with that of the Delegates; and thus the prescriptive despotism of the slave-owning interest will be brought to an end. The star of empire will take its natural course westward, and free-labor finally predominate in the councils of the Old Dominion.

In undertaking his irrational and purely visionary attempt, JOHN BROWN, it is fair to presume, never dreamed of these indirect consequences. His devices were mere midsummer madness; the remedy he offered to the social disorders of the old Commonwealth was fraught with certain and violent destruction. Yet if from this quarrel over the cost of safety, comes the state of affairs we have for so many reasons, and upon so conclusive data predicted, the blood of the sturdy old martyr will not have been shed in vain. It will spring up in a harvest of domestic dissensions, in which slavery is pretty sure to be worsted, and driven from the field.

The Secessionists Uneasy.

The Breckinridge party begin to be alarmed at the prospect of affairs in the Southern States. They counted upon an easy and a rapid victory. They supposed all they had to do was to raise the standard of Southern Rights,—to sound the alarm that Slavery was in danger,—and that every Southern State would instantly rush to the rescue and sweep their enemies like chaff before the whirlwind.

The event does not answer their expectations. They find it impossible to awaken much enthusiasm among the Southern people on their behalf,—and what is still more alarming, they find their enemies mustering in unlooked-for force. Kentucky,—the home of their candidate, which he was expected to carry by a sweeping majority, has gone against him by ten or fifteen thousand. North Carolina gives strong indications of going the same. Virginia is convulsed by strange dissensions. And everything indicates the approach of a political revolution in the Southern States themselves. The Slavery Protectionists are thoroughly alarmed, and feel the necessity of putting forth their utmost efforts to save themselves from a complete and disastrous overthrow at home.

Senators MASON and HUNTER are on the stump. Gov. WISE has taken to letter-writing, and what is still more to the purpose, his letters are short, as if he were in earnest. Secretary COBB has been looking after matters in Georgia, and WM. L. YANCEY, the Cœur de Lion of the great crusade, has started upon a grand tour throughout the more doubtful of the Southern States. Last week he was to be in Tennessee, and we shall probably soon receive a report of the speech he was to make in Memphis on Tuesday last. We presume it will be a mild, pacific, Union-loving document. His special mission into that region doubtless is to persuade the people that the charges of Disunion so widely brought against him, and the party which he leads, are gross slanders,—that he has no thought or wish to disturb the Union, but is laboring earnestly and zealously for its preservation.

The fact is, the seceders begin to realize that they have made a mistake. They have seriously underrated the attachment of the Southern people to the Federal Union. They have been tolerated so long in their loud talk upon the subject, that they believed their constituents rife for the consummation of their schemes. Mr. YANCEY thought the cotton States could be "*precipitated into a revolution*," whenever the plans of the leaders should be complete, and the position of political parties should afford a favorable opportunity for the experiment. If he had kept his thoughts to himself, and continued to plot in secret, he might possibly have continued of this opinion. But his famous Slaughter letter opened the eyes of the masses whom he hoped to make his tools, and a very prompt and decided reaction at once set in. That declaration furnished the key to the movements of the ultra Pro-Slavery wing of the Democratic Party. It exposed the motive which lay at the bottom of their incessant demands upon their Northern brethren. It showed the real meaning of the secession at Charleston, and of the sectional nomination at Baltimore.

The Seceders have believed that they could either defeat LINCOLN, and by carrying the election into the House secure the Presidency through LANE for four years longer,—or else *unite* the South for a secession movement in the event of a Republican victory. They begin to fear that there is not the slightest chance of their doing either. They are likely to be in a minority in nearly all the Southern States. BRECKINRIDGE'S chance of getting into the House at all grows less and less, and in the event of LINCOLN'S election, it is becoming every day more and more certain that the Douglas and Bell strength, united as it will be in defence of the Union, will overwhelm them upon their own ground.

Under these discouraging circumstances they have found it necessary to make fresh appeals to the people. The National Committee has issued an Address, which we publish this morning,—which endeavors to throw upon Mr. DOUGLAS the whole responsibility for the distracted condition of the party, and to relieve themselves from the odium which the charge of Disunion has brought upon them. It is written with vigor and ability. But we do not anticipate from it any very marked effect upon the prospects of the Breckinridge party in the pending canvass.

The Japanese Heard From.

We have news of our old friends, the Japanese Ambassadors. On the 16th of July they had got as far as the Cape de Verde Islands, on their way home. The skies had been propitious. They had had but little wind, and consequently but little sea-sickness. According to the reports of our correspondents, they had good appetites, good spirits and pleasant recollections of their visit to the United States. We don't see why they should not have. They had their fill of the best the country afforded—and none of the bills to pay.

They have evidently gone home a good deal wiser than they came. They have acquired a lasting fondness for champaign,—and may be expected to infuse a taste for that pleasant beverage into the minds of the higher and wealthier classes of their countrymen. Unfortunately, however, this is not as yet an American product, so that French commerce is likely to profit much more than ours, from that circumstance. But then they have the kindest and most grateful recollections of our people. This is gratifying, and may prove profitable. They took with them a positive affection for our Aldermen. They dote on their fond and lavish ways of dispensing the good things which belong to other people. They think BOOLE, is a much greater man than BUCHANAN,—which, indeed, he might very easily be;—and we are not without hope that they may induce the Tycoon to send for BOOLE and invite him to make Japan his home hereafter. BOOLE would be a splendid acquisition to Japanese society. He would scarcely do for a professor of English, but there must be other departments in which he could be made useful. Here, we grieve to say, he is mainly a nuisance. His emigration would be cheaply purchased by payment of the Japanese bill.

The Ambassadors, our correspondents tell us, are preparing a full report of their visit to America, for the instruction and edification of the Emperor. They labor constantly upon it. They were shrewd fellows, those Princes,—and kept their eyes open during their stay among us. Few things worthy of observation escaped their notice. Our manufactures, our military devices, our modes of living, our ships and railroads, and everything capable of useful application to the business and the purposes of life, were all carefully studied by them with an eye to practical results. On board the *Niagara* they said they would soon have all these things themselves. Their mission was for a practical purpose, and it will bear fruit. We have taught them a thousand things which they will turn to profit. We shall have contributed largely to the advance of civilization,—to the development of industry,—to the strengthening of Japan as a national power, by the instruction we have given them during this visit. This is all very well. We rejoice at it. But it is well enough not to fall into any mistakes as to what is likely to come of it. We supposed we were promoting our own interest,—that we were inspiring these people with an ardent desire to trade with us,—and that we were at once to secure the job of supplying them with cotton fabrics, iron ware, and a thousand things which they lack and found here in great abundance and perfection. Instead of that we have probably taught them to make all these things for themselves. That is, unquestionably, a good work, but not precisely the task we undertook.

Meantime we are glad to have heard from them. We are glad they were well and happy. We trust they will finish their journey in safety,—find their families and friends in good health, and not come again until we have an honest Common Council.

Refreshment Cars on Railroads.

"Twenty minutes allowed for dinner!" Who, that has traveled, and that means everybody, along any of our lines of railroad, has not waited for a long time in earnest and hungry expectation of that sound? How many pages of APPLETON'S and BRADSHAW'S *Guides* have been worried to pieces in searching for the place where the twenty minutes were to be allowed, and the dinner to be furnished? How many conductors—not irate, but slightly impatient—have said: "Gentlemen and ladies, fifty-six miles yet; arrive there in an hour and a half, unless a cow is on the track, or we get off the track ourselves, or get run into, or the boiler explodes."

Well—none of these appetizing prognostics are realized—the place is reached—and then what? Two hundred people, not to say hungry, but famishing, rush into a long, one-roofed, wooden shanty, looking like a country school-house, with the desks and stools turned out, and a row of dilapidated tables, covered, in pretence of decency, with dirty cloths, turned in. Twenty minutes allowed for dinner. Mastication, with a good set of incisors and excisors, might accomplish it in that time. Railroad time allows ten. That "twenty" is a myth, a fiction. Some may have seen the meat, milk, "pies and things," or anything else they may have ordered, (if it were tea or coffee, it was so scalding hot they could not drink it,) and some may not, and then the cry comes, "All-a-board." The rush follows the cry, but the waiters are scrupulously careful that the little bill—fifty cents or so,—is settled, and, not to lose the cars, you are not over particular in the reckoning of change.

This is, it seems, to be stopped. The Directors of several of our principal railroads are about to institute a railway restaurant car, an idea which is, indeed, refreshing. We have smoking cars, we have sleeping cars; why not eating, and, for the matter of that, drinking cars? Tea and coffee, cooked under the boiler; meat and fish, (the latter just taken out of the Delaware or Susquehanna, or whatever river we may be passing, and thrown aboard,) boiled by steam. If any gentlemen require beverage stronger than tea and coffee, they have only to wait till the train crosses the State line where the prohibitory law ceases to operate. "Brandy, Sir; no, Sir; wait a little—we shall be in the next State in ten minutes. I shall then have pleasure in taking your order. We never break the law on these cars, Sir."

Seriously speaking, the projected movement of a refreshment car, on trains departing for the better portion of a day's journey, has a very good side to present to public convenience. Almost at any time some kind of provision would be forthcoming. Ladies and families need not fatigue themselves with baskets of sandwiches, which generally get only partially tolerable before feeding-time arrives. As they do on steamboats, on all our large rivers and sea highways, why not on railway trains? We have heard of reading as we run. May not a man feed as he flies?

And yet it would be much better, in our judgment, to stop for meals, regularly and for a proper time, than thus to invite eating at odd seasons and under great inconvenience. Regularity of eating is a great element of health, and ought to be carefully consulted. No man should grudge the time it costs, and we are very glad to see that on some of the most important railroad lines of the country this matter is duly appreciated, and time is allowed for regular and substantial meals.

Spain and the Coolie Trade.

We learn from Havana, by the *Quaker City*, whose arrival is elsewhere reported, that a new decree has been issued by the Spanish Government upon the subject of Chinese immigration. There are eighty-four articles in the decree, and a plan for regulating the introduction of Chinese laborers is elaborately drawn out. The reforms established by the new law are chiefly in favor of the laborer, and a form of protection is extended to him while under contract of service. His position is at least so far ameliorated that he will be permitted to complain of ill-treatment, and at the expiration of the term of his indenture he will be permitted to go free.

Small as these concessions to common justice are, the Cuban proprietors violently oppose them. Every newspaper in Havana complains of the new law. That law nas been undoubtedly enacted by Spain at the instigation of Great Britain, and it remains to be seen whether she will be able to enforce it in defiance of public opinion. The issue at least is extremely doubtful. Even the *Diario de la Marina*, the Government organ, prophesies that if the obnoxious articles are not repealed, the agricultural prosperity of Cuba will be fatally arrested. Avarice is a prevalent crime, but the avarice of Cuban slaveholders is proverbial. Provided they make large profits, they care little for the lives, happiness, or comforts of the wretched people whom they enslave. It is not at all probable that *they* will ever consent to the suppression of any one of the gross abuses that, for years past, have characterized the Spanish trade in Coolies. We fear very much that their influence will be all-powerful, if not with Government at home, at least with officials on the Island; and that though the new decree may be nominally on the Statute-book, means will be found to evade its obligations.

Garibaldi's Progress.

If GARIBALDI has latterly met with the success that crowned his efforts at the commencement of the war of Italian independence, he is probably in Naples at the present time. According to the accounts elsewhere published, a formidable advance guard of Italian troops had landed in Calabria, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people. Whole regiments of Neapolitan troops are said to have deserted from the King's service, and to have joined GARIBALDI'S army. All accounts agree in stating that the General will be received with open arms by the people; and it has come to be a settled belief in men's minds that he has only to appear in the Neapolitan capital to insure and complete the victory begun at Palermo.

We can hardly expect that the question will be settled without a hard struggle. The King of Naples has had ample time for preparation, and has availed himself, it is to be presumed, of every means in his power to strengthen his position. It would not appear, however, that he has effected much,—if a wide-spread disaffection in the royal army and navy be regarded as one of the signs of the times. There is every prospect that the battle between tyrant and people will be fought out without any interference from abroad. France and England were asked by the Neapolitan Government to prevent, by force, the landing of GARIBALDI on the mainland, and both Powers answered that they could not interfere. It is not likely that, under these circumstances, GARIBALDI will allow his enemy any further time for preparation; especially as the General has himself prophesied that he would be in Naples about the middle of the present month.

DON'T WISH TO GO TO FRANCE.—We are not requested—though we feel fully authorized—to state, in reference to a rumor which is going the rounds of the Press,—that Mr. H. GREELEY is not a candidate for the French Mission. We are not at liberty to add that he will not accept it if President LINCOLN should tender it to him, for it is an article of his creed never to decline anything in the shape of public office. But he would much rather have something else. He is not on very good terms personally with the Emperor, whom he has more than once called a thief and a perjurer—terms which his Imperial Majesty might consider disrespectful. Besides, he does not speak French,—the wine of the country doesn't agree with him, and the society of the capital is completely under the dominion of sundry prejudices on the subject of costume, which would keep him in a constant state of perplexity. Some little experience, moreover, at the large public institution of Clichy, has disgusted him with the Government functionaries. On the whole, Mr. GREELEY would prefer not to go to France. Those enterprising gentlemen who are arranging the Cabinet and distributing the offices at Washington, in advance of Mr. LINCOLN'S advent, will oblige H. G. by either leaving him out of their little arrangements entirely, or else, (if he must leave his native shores,) sending him to some country—like Hayti or Ethiopia, where he can speak the language, and not be constantly annoyed by uncongenial social usages and companionships.

BUENOS AYRES AGAIN IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—We learn, by an arrival from the La Plata, that Buenos Ayres has formally consented to reënter the Argentine Confederation. This is the proper position for Buenos Ayres to take. Her separation was an unanswerable *casus belli* to the other States, and it became their duty to compel her to return to the Union.

We question very much whether the *quasi* independence that Buenos assumed ever did her much service. As the leading State of the Argentine Confederation she will have infinitely more influence with foreign Governments than she possibly could have as an independent and insignificant republic. All friends of Spanish America will rejoice to learn that the question which has agitated the States of the La Plata for so long a period has at length been satisfactorily adjusted. Its settlement will bring commerce to the La Plata, and will restore confidence in the Confederation.

THE LAST FROM CHINA.—We print this morning some curious intelligence from China, received by way of St. Petersburg. The source from whence it comes has been generally found reliable, and it is to be presumed that it is equally trustworthy on the present occasion. We always knew that the rebels were a formidable power in China, but we were scarcely prepared to hear that they have almost accomplished the destruction of the Flowery Kingdom. Our Russian authority states that the Empire is in a most ruinous condition through internal dissensions; that the rebels have the Government virtually in their own hands, and that they are within fourteen miles of the Imperial city of Peking. If this be true, the French and English forces, now on their way to the Pei-ho, will find their work accomplished for them before their arrival. At any rate, there is every prospect of a triangular fight, in which the unfortunate Emperor is sure to be worsted. If he is the sagacious monarch that report asserts him to be, he will make peace with the French and English, and, by their aid, destroy the rebellious multitudes that are threatening to take from him his sovereignty and his life.

Minor Topics.

— It is a great advantage even for a Prince to be a gentleman. The French Count DE CHAMBORD, titular King of France and head of the house of Bourbon, has just read this lesson to his cousin, the Count DE MONTEMOLIN, titular King of Spain. The Spanish Bourbon writes to the French that

"The abdication of his claim to the throne of Spain was extorted from him, and that his withdrawal was the result of counsels tendered to him by the principal Legitimists of France and the most eminent theologians."

The representative of LOUIS XIV. replies

"That he considers the original act as one of culpable weakness; but that a gentleman should always hold to his word. As for the retraction, he begs to be excused from qualifying it as it deserves; and he regrets to learn that there exist any members of the Legitimist party, lay or clerical, who could have given the Prince counsel which could have driven him into an act of such questionable morality."

It is impossible to state more politely, yet more explicitly, that the Count DE MONTEMOLIN has ended in perjury what began in poltroonery. Bourbon as he is, we should suppose "CHARLES of Spain" might learn this lesson set him by "HENRY of France. "Forget" it he hardly can.

— The town of Dover, in Illinois, was recently visited by an exceedingly polite flash of lightning. Mr. HENRY HAGAN and his hired man were on the point of taking their mid-day meal in the fields, under a large oak tree, when a violent thunder-shower came up. The lightning descended with the rain, and a flash, striking the tree, shivered several branches, passed between Mr. HAGAN and Mr. HAGAN'S man, took off the cover of Mr. HAGAN'S dinner-pail for him, and so disappeared, as it were, with a bow, begging the gentlemen to be seated and help themselves.

THE SYRACUSE COALITION.

Meaning of the Movements of the Bell and Douglass Leaders—A New Party to be Created for 1864.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 17, 1860.

Another and a new act in the great Drama of Politics has been enacted, the actors have returned behind the scenes, the curtain has fallen, and the audience has been dismissed to reflect on the moral of the play. A plain matter-of-fact statement would be, the Douglas State Convention and the numerous Committee charged with the interests of the Bell and Everett Party have come and gone, a coalition on one electoral ticket, whereof DOUGLAS has twenty-five and BELL ten, has been effected, and everybody is left to say what he thinks of it.

The thing has been brought about partly as the result of accident, but more as the result of a plan conceived at the outset, and steadily adhered to by politicians whose vision and purposes, it is fair to presume, are not bounded by the circumstances of the hour. What was that plan, and what do these things portend?

Of course we all understand that the declared purpose is to take the State from LINCOLN and divide the electors between DOUGLAS and BELL. If the fusion was going to accomplish this, then there would be no further query in the case. But with a third electoral ticket already in the field, and to remain in the field, despite "the lamentations here and elsewhere,"—a fact quite as well known to the fusionists as to everybody else,—this explanation is not sufficient. The leaders of this movement look upon LINCOLN'S defeat as highly improbable,—and it is a matter of quite secondary consequence to them what they aim at is the formation of *a new party*, embracing the supporters of DOUGLAS and BELL, worth and truth, with Mr. DOUGLAS for its leader. The Illinois Senator does not expect to be chosen President now; nevertheless, he firmly believes that if he lives he will be President. His present business is to get a party that will acknowledge him as its head champion and candidate. This is the object and purpose. The alacrity with which the supporters of BELL and DOUGLAS at the South coalesce—in Kentucky securing the triumph of LESLIE COMBS and the absolute crushing out of BRECKINRIDGE in that State—in Georgia, Louisiana, and perhaps in some of the other Southern States, uniting on a common electoral ticket, are indications that go to show how far the plan has progressed in the South, where it might be supposed it would encounter the greatest obstacles. While at the South, the DOUGLAS and BELL men make common cause against BRECKINRIDGE, at the North, common cause is wholly against LINCOLN. Gov. HUNT and the supporters of BELL probably think there is a chance of carrying the election to the House, where, they persuade themselves, BELL, at any rate, EVERETT, will stand the best chance of being chosen President. Believing this, it must be confessed that there is motive enough for all the labor which Gov. HUNT and his associates are undertaking. But in the event of failure, which they know to be probable, the fused relations of the DOUGLAS and BELL parties, will have prepared them for the closer relations, which their present open alliance in many of the States and good understanding in all of them, contemplates.

It is known that it is the purpose of Mr. DOUGLAS not to be a candidate before the House of Representatives, even though he should receive electoral votes enough to make him one of the three highest. As a pledge of his faith and of his fidelity to the new party arrangement, should Mr. DOUGLAS carry Illinois, Missouri, or other States, the votes of those States would be thrown for BELL in the electoral Colleges, thus perhaps furnishing enough, if there were not enough before, to take BELL and EVERETT to the House of Representatives, instead of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Nothing more would be needed to launch the new party, with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the head and Presidential candidate. All this, and much more of detail, is within the plan of HUNT, RICHMOND & Co.

Such is the scheme thought out, and acted upon; the defeat of LINCOLN, the sending of the election to the House, if possible, for the sake of the chances of BELL and EVERETT, or both; at any rate, a common effort in the undertaking, and then whether in success or defeat, "a more perfect union" of all who opposed LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS.

Although no mention is made of the question of Governor, yet it is understood that the fusionists are to support KELLY and the rest of the ticket nominated yesterday. The arrangement is to extend, likewise, to candidates for the Legislature and other offices. Locally and generally, the work is to be done through the existing DOUGLAS agencies, committees, &c. Governor HUNT, who has rolled up his sleeves, will do much of the hard work on and off the stump. With him, as with others who have been so long without a political home, it is the achievement of a future. With them, as with the Democratic party, it is a decade—a new starting-point in political life.

As an item among the details, and as explanatory of the way in which the honors are to be made easy in squaring the accounts, it may be stated that in several districts Old-Line Whigs are to be placed on the Democratic ticket for Congress. In the Oswego District it is arranged that WM. DUER is to run; and in the Erie District SOLOMON G. HAVENS is to be the man. This system carried out will, it is supposed, compensate for the slight which Old-Line Whigs and Americans feel has been perpetrated upon them in giving them but ten of the thirty-five electors, and not one of the electors at large.

A. P. R.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE SLAVE AND COOLIE TRADE.

Official Correspondence with the British Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 10, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, dated the 11th of July, 1860, which you read me, and a copy of which you left at this Department, has been submitted to the President, with its accompaniment of printed documents relative to the Coolie-trade. He has given a most careful consideration to the three propositions which you have been instructed to make. It is unnecessary to express in reply the perfect agreement between this Government and that of Her Brittanic Majesty in their estimate of the character of the African Slave-trade. The action of the Government of the United States upon this subject has been so long continued, so consistent, and is so familiar to the civilized world, that I can properly refer to it as the clearest and strongest manifestation of its opinion, and I am instructed to say that the President learns with great pleasure from Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S communication that Her Britanic Majesty's Government can at length see with satisfaction the happy result of its efforts and sacrifices in the cause of humanity, and that the steady diminution of this illegal traffic is accompanied by a corresponding development of honorable and lucrative commerce on the Coast of Africa, which promises in the course of years to extinguish the Slave-trade in a most effectual manner. He regrets, however, that this agreeable prospect has been overclouded by the fact also communicated that this trade has again increased within the last two years, and that preparations are being made "in the island of Cuba," for the prosecution of the trade on a most extensive scale by means of an association.

This intelligence is believed to be well founded. The President has long entertained the opinion that the African slave-trade will never be suppressed whilst efforts for that purpose are confined to the pursuit and capture of slaves between the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. To effect anything positive or permanent, the Baracoons on the African coast must be broken up, and the slavers prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba; or, if landed, the slaves must be followed into the interior and set free from the purchaser. Whenever Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall think it proper in its descriptions to enforce the provisions of the treaty with Spain, referred to by Lord JOHN RUSSELL—by which the Spanish Crown undertook to abolish the Slave-trade, and accpted a sum of £400,000 the more fastly to do so—then, and not until then, in the President's opinion, will the African trade with the Island of Cuba be abolished. But with this the Government of the United States has no right to interfere.

While, however, holding these general views, the President cannot give his assent to the propositions which have been submitted to him, for the following reasons, which I proceed to state in the order in which the propositions have been made:

First—A systematic plan of cruising on the coast. To this proposition would involve the necessity of a treaty with Spain, to enable the cruisers of the United States to enter the waters of Cuba within a [marine league from shore.

The Spanish Government, so far from having given any intimation that a violation of its sovereignty to this extent, has, only recently, made the strongest complaints to this Government against the cruisers of the United States, upon the alledged ground that they had captured slavers within Cuban waters. While, therefore, Great Britain has already acquired this right by treaty, the United States do not possess it, and their cruisers would, consequently, be arrested in the pursuit of slavers as soon as they entered Spanish jurisdiction—whilst the cruisers of Great Britain and Spain could not only continue the pursuit until the slaves had landed, but could follow them into the interior of the island. It is but proper, however, to say that while the President does not suppose that the Government of Spain would enter into an arrangement with the United States similar to its treaty with Great Britain, he could not consent to any such arrangement, for it would violate the well-established policy of this country not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations, nor to enter into alliance with foreign Governments. This Government has maintained and will continue to maintain a naval force in the neighborhood of Cuba for the inforcement of its own laws. It will to the utmost extent of its power put down this abominable traffic, and capture and punish all American citizens engaged in it. The success which has already attended our efforts near the Coast of Cuba prove that we have done our duty in this respect, and this at an enormous expense, for the support of the captured Africans, for their transportation back to Africa, and for their liberal maintenance there during the period of a year after their return.

Second—The laws of registration and inspection in the Island of Cuba by which the employment of slaves imported contrary to law might be detected by the Spanish authorities.

After what has been said, it is unnecessary to state that the Government of the United States would not ask Spain to pass such laws of registration. But if this were otherwise, it is quite certain that such laws would have no practical effect. For if "Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the price of sugar and the demand for labor afford the slave trade profits which enable him to corrupt the authorities whose duty it is to thwart and defeat this criminal enterprise," and if joint stock companies are established at Havana, for the purpose of prosecuting the African Slave trade under the eye of the highest officials of the Island, and with perfect impunito, it would be vain to expect the Registrars throughout the country would counteract the policy of their superiors by faithfully performing their duty.

Third—A plan of emigration from Cuba, regulated by the agents of European nations, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities. It is not probable that Lord JOHN RUSSELL expected this Government to unite in forming such a plan of emigration from China, for if he had entertained this idea he would scarcely have omitted "the agents" of the United States from any participation in its regulation. Nor can the President share in the anticipation of Her Britannic Majesty's Government that the Coolie-trade can be put on any such footing as will relieve it of those features of fraud and violence which render the details of its prosecution scarcely less horrible than those of the middle passage; and he is of opinion that it would exert a most deleterious influence upon every portion of this country to import into it Chinese Coolies as laborers. In the States where the institution of Domestic Slavery exists, these heathen Coolies would demoralize the peaceful, contented and orderly slaves, very many of whom are sincere Christians; and in the Free States they would be brought into competition with our own respectable and industrious laborers, whether of native or foreign birth, who coustitute so large a portion of our best citizens.

I avail my self of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WM. HENRY PRESCOT, Acting Secretary.

To M. DOUGLAS, ERVING, Esq., &c.

The Virginia Breckinridge State Convention.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

In the Breckinridge State Convention, yesterday, a resolution was adopted modifying the electoral ticket, and appointing Senators HUNTER and MASON, Ex-Gov. WISE and Messrs. SMITH and RUSSELL, as electors.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the electors, if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot be elected, to vote as a unit so as to prevent the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The correspondence between the two Conventions shows that all overtures for a compromise were rejected.

Senator MASON, in his speech to-day, declared that the path marked out by DOUGLAS led directly to the Abolition camp.

The speeches of Senators MASON and HUNTER have been requested for publication.

Amidst the greatest enthusiasm the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Virginia Douglas State Convention.

STAUNTON, Va., Saturday, Aug. 18.

Last night a Douglas electoral ticket was adopted, as follows:

George Blow, H. L. Hopkins, J. B. Stoveall, James Garland, Benjamin Randolph, J. H. Cox, J. B. Ellsworth, G. H. Rowe, G. W. Brent, Israel Robinson, J. A. Leggett, G. P. Hodge, G. W. Hopkins, C. T. Stuart and W. G. Brown.

The Convention adjoured this evening, after a harmonious session of three days.

The Convention denounced the Charlottesville Committee of Conference as treacherous, and condemned severely the course of the administration.

The Convention has directed the electors to vote for Douglas if he can be elected. If he cannot be elected, then to vote so as to beat LINCOLN. The Convention prefers BELL to BRECKINRIDGE.

From Washington.

CONSUL AT HONOLULU—NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 19.

ALEXANDER W. BUELL, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at Honolulu, and JOHN A. PARKER, of Virginia, Consul at Lahama; the former in place of Mr. PRATT, and the latter in the place of Mr. CHANDLER, both recalled.

The brig *Dolphin*, of the Brazil Station, has been ordered home, and will enter port at Norfolk.

More Army General Courts Martial than usual have recently been ordered in various parts of the aountry. One will meet here on the 11th of September.

Movements of President Buchanan, &c.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

President BUCHANAN arrived here to-day, in excellent health. He was warmly greeted by the visitors and citizens.

Attorney-General BLACK arrived here yesterday.

A United States Commissioner Shot.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Last night about 8 o'clock, CHARLES B. BROWN, United States Commissioner, was shot dead by GEORGE J. CALDWELL, of the firm of ALFRED WOOD & Co. For several months past bad feeling existed between the parties in regard to the adjustment of a legal claim. BROWN called at CALDWELL'S house last night and forced his way into CALDWELL'S private chamber. A scuffle ensued when CALDWELL shot BROWN through the body. He immediately surrendered himself to the authorities.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 18—P. M.

The coroner's jury, in the case of CHARLES S. BROWN, returned a verdict, to-day, that his death was caused by a pistol-shot fired by GEORGE J. CALDWELL, in self-defence. CALDWELL was then discharged.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 19.

CAULDWELL, who was discharged by the Police on the rendition of the verdict of justifiable homicide by the Coroner's inquest, was rearrested last night, and held to bail for his reappearance to-morrow. BROWN was buried to-day.

The Late Storm in the Gulf of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday report additional marine disasters by the late storm in the Gulf of Mexico.

The schooner *Stephen Hotchkiss*, from Mobile for New-York, with a cargo of 321 bales of cotton and a deck load of resin, was dismasted and blown ashore near Pass à l'Outre. There was a probability of saving the vessel and cargo.

The storm swept the whole coast, from the Florida Capes to Mexico.

The Heenan Welcome at Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The Heenan welcome, which took place this afternoon at North Chelsea, was quite successful. There were 8,000 to 10,000 people present. Exhibitions in the "manly art" were given by MCDONALD and CUSICK, JONES and PRICE, and lastly by HEENAN and ORTIGNON. Gilmore's band furnished the music. With the exception of a few slight fights outside the enclosure, there was no disturbance. The town authorities did not interfere.

Severe Thunder Storm at Newark.

NEWARK, Sunday, Aug. 19.

A thunder storm of unusual severity passed over this city yesterday afternoon. A farmer, named Wm. CORBY, of Orange Township, while mowing hay in the lower part of the city, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. A young man, named STEPHEN MCKEON, was also killed in a house in the Sixth Ward. Six others were stunned, and an old lady badly injured.

Award of a Contract.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 19.

The Canal Commissioners have awarded the contract for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal and the building of new locks, to THEODORE B. CARSON & Co., of New-York—theirs being the lowest and best of twenty-six bids.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Canal Tolls for the second week of August 1860, were $93,821. In 1859 they were $47,456. Total tolls since the opening, $1,369,196; ditto, last year, $764,919.

Valuation of the City of Boston.

BOSTON, August 18, 1860.

The valuation of the city of Boston, for 1860, shows an increase of thirteen million of dollars over that of last year.

Steamship Star of the west.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The steamship Star of the West sails from this port for Havana on the 20th inst.

The Agate Club.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Agate Club sailed for Providence and New-York to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR steady at $5 25 for extra State, but sales confined to small lots. WHEAT easier; sales last night, 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 07, and 9,500 bushels do. somewhat smutty at $1; to-day, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 05; 3,300 bushels red Winter Indiana at $1 12½, and 6,200 bushels white Southern Michigan at $1 18. CORN quiet; no sales. Canal FREIGHTS ½c. higher on grain; Flour 30c., Wheat 10c., and Corn 9½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—250 bbls. Flour; 69,600 bushels Wheat; 38,400 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 26,600 bushels Wheat; 42,300 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and 10c.@15c. lower. WHEAT dull, and 4c.@5c. lower; sales at 77c. for No. 2 Spring, and 95c. for No. 1 Red, in store. CORN dull, and 3c. lower; sales 40,000 bushels at 36c., in store. OATS quiet, and 1c. lower; receipts, 1,600 bbls. Flour; 170,000 bushels Wheat; 109,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 1,700 bbls. Flour; 247,000 bushels Wheat; 138,000 bushels Corn; 11,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS firm, 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ @ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 18—P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels; Red Winter at $1 06. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bushels at 50c. Other articles dull and unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—6,500 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bushels wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats. No returns came from the Canal-office.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 26@$1 35 for Red and $1 35@$1 55 for White. CORN—Sales 1,600 bushels Yellow at 72c.@73c. Mess PORK, $19 50@$19 75. LARD quiet at 13¼c.@13½c. WHISKY firm at 21½c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR—Nothing doing. WHEAT active; sales 18,000 bush. at $1 23@$1 33 for Red and $1 30@$1 60 for White. CORN dull at 70c.@74c. for mixed, 72c.@74c. for Yellow, and 80c.@82c. for White. No change in other articles.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

COTTON firm; sales to-day, 900 bales, including 500 bales of new, at 10¾c.@10¾c., for middling. SUGAR steady, at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to fully fair. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.@19-32d. The rest of the marked is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 18.

FLOUR unchanged and demand limited. WHISKY firm, at 17¾c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK $19 50. Money market steady and unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York dull, at ½ per cent. premium.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Readmission into the Argentine Confederation.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres, *vià* England, to the 27th of June.

The compact of Union between the Argentine Confederation and province of Buenos Ayres, was celebrated at Parana on the 6th of June, and ratified by both Governments on the 19th. This second compact settles at once the grand question of the day. Buenos Ayres effectually renounces her *quasi* independence, and becomes once again part of the Argentine nation. The Convention is now to be summoned without delay, and as they are allowed only thirty days for their sittings, it is not likely any very great innovation will be made in the National Constitution—probably none at all. The result of their deliberations being submitted to Congress, Buenos Ayres will immediately accept and swear the Constitution as it may then be, and will proceed without delay to the election of Senators and deputies to Congress, which shall not proceed to legislate concerning the affairs of this province until such time as these shall have taken their seats.

Meantime, Buenos Ayres remains as she is; her Custom-house and army remain completely under her own control, and she pays a monthly quota of one million and a half to the national Treasury. The Custom-house is, however, considered as belonging to the nation, and will forthwith be placed under the supervision of an inspector appointed by the National Government. The first attention of the complete Legislature will be turned upon the subject of the disposal of the Customs revenue of Buenos Ayres, and to the absorption of her army into that of the nation, should all these measures be carried through without any serious rupture. Buenos Ayres will next year occupy her proper place in the nation, when the united Argentine Republic will be one of the great nations of America, instead of being, as for many years she has been, a confused conglomeration of small States.

Business during the month has been slacker than for many months previous, induced, in a great measure, by the season, but also enhanced very much by the fluctuations in currency, which have for a space almost paralyzed operations in some classes of produce.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Interesting Celebration of the Fourth of July—The United States Minister not Present—Arrival of Prince Alfred—Wreck of an American Vessel—Political, Naval, and General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

For the second time we found ourselves without a national vessel of war in port to do the honors of a salute on the anniversary of our glorious Independence. Admiral Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, however, paid us, (also, for the second time,) the compliment, although contrary to all naval usages, of decorating with flags the squadron under his command, and firing twenty-one guns in honor of the American flag from his ship, the *Leopard*, which compliment will, I am sure, be as highly appreciated by our citizens at home as it has been by ourselves in Brazil. Contrast the urbanity and politeness of Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON with that of his colleague, commanding in the Pacific, who refused to salute the *Powhatan* on her arrival at Panama with the Japanese Commissioners.

The Fourth passed off very pleasantly with us; indeed to use the language of the *Jornal de Commercio*, very *creditably*; for, at noon, on the day aforesaid, we found ourselves, 32 in number, assembled at the Consulate of the United States, and organizing a National Benevolent Society—a charitable object long needed. When it is considered that our Government, unlike others, makes no provision whatever for her poor citizens in foreign climes, unless attached to the merchant marine, and that we have now become a necessity in the construction of all manner of public improvements and works of progression in Brazil, which works require American labor and encourage American productions, and that the epidemics and malignant diseases of a tropical climate are frequently the means of reducing both health and prosperity, it will at once be seen the necessity of giving our hearty support to the augmentation of our charitable fund just established. The meeting was called to order by Maj. ANDREW ELLISON, Jr., (Chief-Engineer of the Don Pedro II. Railroad), who nominated ROBERT CLINTON WRIGHT, Esq., as temporary Chairman. After the constitution and by-laws had been submitted, debated upon, amended and passed, the following officers were elected for the year 1860 to 1861: ROBERT G. SCOTT, Jr., President; Maj. ANDREW ELLISON, Jr., Vice-President; R. PHILLIPS NOAH, Secretary; HENRY LEWIS, GEORGE J. ESLING and A. G. SIMONTON, as a Board of Relief; Rev. A. G. SIMONTON, Chaplain. The Society propose to relieve, at all times, their distressed fellow-citizens, by money and otherwise. They also propose, when their funds shall have received sufficient increase, to purchase a plot of ground, to be used as a national burying-place.

The manner in which our deceased countrymen are huddled together and buried by the authorities is a matter which has long been the subject of conversation among our residents in Brazil, and your correspondent takes this method of appealing to the charity of our fellow-citizens at home to aid us with funds in carrying out the object desired. I am sure the Editor of the TIMES will take great pleasure in forwarding any contributions.

At 4 o'clock P. M. all the principal residents (Americans) and the American shipmasters in port, assembled at the hospitable table of our worthy countrymen, Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., to celebrate the day, and after having done honors to a sumptuous repast, passed the evening very pleasantly with the usual convivialities. The "President of the United States, "Emperor of Brazil," "Day we celebrate," "Queen of England," were among the many toasts drank with enthusiasm. In responding to a toast in his honor, Mr. ROBERT G. SCOTT, Jr., our Consul, delivered an excellent and affecting speech upon the clouded aspect of our political horizon at home, calling upon all good citizens to support the Constitution, as adopted and fought for by our ancestors, and as expounded by themselves alone. Speeches were also made by Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. NOAH, Major ELLISON, Rev. Mr. SIMONTON and others.

The absence of Mr. MEADE, our Minister Plenipotentiary, was much regretted, particularly as he had unfortunately chosen that day to give a diplomatic dinner at his hotel, from which, of course, all his countrymen were excluded. We had supposed, that knowing his popularity amongst us, the representative of his country would have joined his countrymen *alone* on the celebration of the National Anniversary of their Independence. His absence was the subject of much comment and regret, but his health was drank with three times three, and feelingly responded to by Mr. SCOTT, our worthy Consul. The health of Flag-officer SANDS was also drunk with much enthusiasm, and his absence at the River La Platte, although one of the requisite exigencies of the service, deeply regretted.

Altogether the day passed off more than pleasantly, and our thanks are mainly due therefor to Mr. ROBT. C. WRIGHT, (managing partner of the old-established house of MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co.,) who has long and worthily held the esteem of our fellow-countrymen, residents and travelers in Brazil.

Prince ALFRED, second son of Queen VICTORIA, arrived here on the 28th June, in the *Euryalus* frigate, Capt. TARLETON, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope. The Prince is a midshipman on board, and is treated entirely as such by his brother officers. Beyond visiting and being visited by the Emperor DON PEDRO, he was the recipient of no ovations during his stay, which was a very limited one, on account of the fear of the prevailing epidemic which still exists, although in but very few cases.

The first of the new line of French steam packets, the *Guyenne*, belonging to the Messagerie Imperial, arrived on the 20th of last month, making a very fine run from Bordeaux of only 24 days. She brought and took away a large number of passengers, and the line promises to be a very lucrative one if judiciously managed.

At last accounts from the River La Platte, the flag-officer had gone up in the *Pulaski* with Mr. HUDSON, our Consul at Buenos Ayres, to visit Gen. URQUIZA at Parana. He would return to Buenos Ayres before the 7th of the present month.

The frigate *Congress*, Capt. L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, had gone to Maldonado for boat and great gun practice, and it was supposed would leave the river for this port about the 1st August. The *Dolphin*, Commander STEDMAN, was at Buenos Ayres, and *Bainbridge*, Lt.-Com. S. WOODHULL, about sailing for this port.

The *Powhatan*, Capt. PEARSON, had arrived at St. Catharines, and was coaling. She is expected to touch here for provisions, on her way to the United States, in about a week hence.

The *Narragansett*, Commodore HUNT, sailed from St. Catharines, June 14, for Valparaiso. The merchant steamer *Pernana* touched at St. Catharines for coal on her way from New-York to Valparaiso, but being unable to procure any had sailed for Montevideo.

The markets here are very inactive. Flour improving. Coffee a little reduced in price. The *Esther* and *Floresta* are loading for Philadelphia, and *Banshee* for Baltimore. Much anxiety is felt for the brig *Mount Vernon*, which sailed from Baltimore a few days prior to the great gale in the latter part of April, and has not yet arrived.

The American ship *Frederick Gebhard*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of April, with 27 passengers, for Melbourne, was totally wrecked on the night of the 18th June on the Lucena reefs, near Paraiba; passengers and part of cargo saved. Yours, truly,

"THE MAJOR."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Sunday upon the body of Mrs. ARABELLA TUKEY, who committed suicide on Saturday morning at the Water-Cure establishment, No. 15 Laight street, by hanging herself in the bed chamer. Mr. STEPHEN H. TUKEY, her husband, testified that for eight minths past his wife had been greatly depressed in mind on account of continual sickness. On Saturday morning he left her to go to his business, and on returning found her suspended by the neck to a spike in the wall, and dead. The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by hanging, while labring under mental derangement." Deceased was a native af this country 30 years of age.

DESCENT UPON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Fourth Ward Police, on Saturday night, made a descent upon the houses kept by JOHN FRANK and ROBERT J. WILDS, at Nos. 21 and 23 New-Bowery, and arrested about seventy-five abandoned characters of both sexes whom they found there. The places had long been nuisances to the neighborhood, and complaints against them had frequently been made. The proprietors were held to bail to answer charges of keeping disorderly houses, and the others were some of them sent to the Penitentiary and some discharged.

FOR EUROPE.—The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left this port on Saturday noon for Southampton and Havre, with 87 passengers and $598,150 in specie. The British screw steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, left for Queenstown and Liverpool, with 173 passengers (26 in cabin) and $728,310 on freight. The Cunard freight steamer *Damascus*, Capt. LONGLANDS, also took her departure for Liverpool. The steamer *Karnak* on Saturday and Havana, with 20 passengers and left for Nassau $12,910 in specie.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA—DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED.—JOSEPH [illegible], one of the sailors on board the London packet ship *Southampton*, charged with causing the death of WM. CARR, the first mate, on the 19th of June, was on Saturday discharged from arrest by United States Commissioner BETTS. The testimony went to show that the deceased was the aggressor, and that the fatal blow was given in self-defence, after the accused had been attacked a second time by the officer.

INJURED WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—At a late hour on Saturday night an affray occurred in a saloon, at No. 35 Howard-street, between ABRAHAM DAY and the barkeeper, named GEORGE FORTH. During the melee DAY was struck on the head with a loaded whip handle, producing concussion of the brain. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, but it is thought that he cannot survive. FORTH and the proprietor of the saloon, WM. WILBECK, were arrested, and held to answer a charge of felonious assault.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of PETER YOUNG, a native of Germany, 45 years of age, who died on Saturday night, from injuries received on the 4th inst., at a new building in Allen street, near Canal, where a girder slipped from the wall and struck him upon the head A verdict of "accidental death was rendered."

THE BROADWAY ARSON CASE.—WM. H. PERLEY, implicated with WM. G. LAMBERT, now under arrest, in the wilfully burning of the liquor and cigar store No. 869 Broadway, on the night of the 29th of April last, was arrested on Saturday and committed to prison by Justice KELLY, in default of $10,000 bail, to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

DISCHARGED.—In the case of JAMES CARPENTER, charged with purloining a money letter from the mails, the examination was on Saturday brought to a close, and the accused was discharged by United States Commissioner BETTS on account of inconclusive testimony.

ARREST OF STREET PREACHERS.—EDWARD TOPUEDEY and JOHN GLOVER were arrested on Sunday for lecturing or preaching in the City Hall Park, and brought before Justice KELLY, who decided that they were not provoking a breach of the peace, and he therefore discharged them.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.—Seven hundred and sixty-nine prisoners were arraigned before Justice KELLY, at the First District Police Court. This is probably the largest number ever before arraigned in this City, before a single magistrate, in the same space of time.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JOHN MURPHY, a laborer, residing at No. 525 Third-avenue, attempted suicide on Saturday, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was conveyed, dangerously wounded, to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED AT A ROPE-WALK.—Coroner MURPHY, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of HENRY NOLAN, who died on Friday. Three years since, the deceased, then 18 years of age, worked in THURSBY'S rope-walk, in the Eastern District. Some boys, employed in the same establishment, struck for higher wages, but NOLAN would not consent to join them. One of them, named "Dutchy," took NOLAN into a retired part of the building, tied him up by the neck and feet, and left him hanging thus for about three hours. He has never recovered from the injuries then received. The jury rendered a verdict of death from consumption, superinduced by the circumstances related.

A SCHOONER STRUCK AND HER CAPTAIN KILLED BY LIGHTING.—During the storm on Saturday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, the schooner *Maracaibo*, of Portland Maine, lying at the foot of Joralemont-street, was struck by lightining. The bolt passed down the mainmast into the cabin, where the Captain and crew of five men then were at supper. The Captain GEORGE HERCHINSON, was instantly killed. The others were stunned but not materially injured. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Portland.

AN OFFICER ATTACKED BY ROWDIES.—At 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning, as officer EDWARD JOHNSON was patrolling his beat, he came upon three men engaged in a fight. He attempted to arrest one of them named JOHN FRANCIS, when the others attacked him, tore his clothes, and injured him severely. He succeeded, after a desperate encounter, in beating them off and securing FRANCIS, who was locked up.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—EDWARD DINSDALE, aged 5 years, whose parents reside at No. 34 Carroll-street, accidently fell into a cistern in the house on Saturday afternoon and was drowned.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, the house of JACOB SATTERTHWAITE, No. 220 Grand-street, was entered by some person or persons, and property of the value of $150 stolen therefrom. No clue to the robber was discovered.

CITY MORTALITY—The number of deaths last week was 135: adults 28, children 107. The principal diseases were cholera infantum 28, marasums 15, consumption 13, convulsions 11.

ITEMS.—JAS. KELLY, a boy 5 years old, fell from the third story window of a house corner of Hamilton-avenue and Luqueer-street, on Saturday night, but escaped with trifling injury....Counterfeit $5 bills on the Saugatuck Bank, of Westport, Conn., were circulated on Friday night....The body of an infant a few days old was found on the beach at Red Hook by a boy named HUGH SCOTT, on Friday. It was taken to the Station-house, and the Coroner notified....On Friday, a scaffold on a building corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, E. D., gave way. The boss builder, named WHITTEAU, and another man were thrown to the ground. The former was badly hurt, but the latter escaped. JOHN JACKSON, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Penitentiary recently, was arrested on Friday night by Officer MITCHELL, of the Fifth Precinct.

THE DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to see from the Twelfth Annual Report of the American Dramatic Fund Association that, after having contributed largely to the relief of unfortunate but meritorious members, and the widows and children of former members and actors of notability, their funds are still flourishing, and that there is "cash in the Bank!" But what does the Association mean by placing our old friend Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE among the dead members, (which it does in two places by distinct asterisks,) while it leaves WASHINGTON IRVING among the living? Dr. MACKENZIE is alive, and duly transmits his subscription. IRVING, alas, is not alive, but his memory will keep the Society ever green in the memory of its friends, while his visit to SHAKESPEARE'S tomb at Stratford is read in the *Sketch Book*.

From El Paso.

ARRIVAL OF MUNOZ, PRESIDENT OF CHIHUAHUA, WITH HIS CABINET AND CONGRESS—COUNTERFEIT MEXICAN COIN.

The El Paso correspondent of the San Antonio (Texas) *Ledger*, writing on the 26th, says:

Quite an excitement was created here to-day, on the arrival of José Monez, acting Governor of Chihuahua, with his entire Cabinet and Congress. It seems he had gone out to the Pueblo of El Valla, some 250 miles below Chihuahua, to chastise Cajen, a Tacubayan General, when he was suddenly attacked by Cajen, and at the first fire, fled on horseback to Chihuahua with all haste, his army following. His fear was so great, however, that he did not stop there, but came immediately on here where he intends to establish a new capital. It is said that he could have raised 1,500 soldiers in Chihuahua, but the repudiating of the old Quartier currency having made him somewhat unpopular there, cowardice seems to have seized him. He does not meet with much sympathy here, on the other side, and I doubt whether his Government will go into operation. We hear that the Tacubayans have now possession of Chihuahua. This movement of MUNOZ was brought about by, and is the legitimate offspring of, a very foolish buncombe letter, written by a prominent citizen of this place, and published East some three months ago, at the time of the former outbreak, in which he said that he advised the Governor to remove his capital to El Paso, opposite this place, for safety, as he had made arrangements with both the civil and military authorities here to take our troops over and defend them in case they were attacked. This, of course, no American with common sense believes, but it has fooled Gov. MUNOZ.

On the arrival of Mr. DAVID'S train, on the 19th, it was ascertained that he had on board some $6,000 in counterfeit Mexican coin, which had been shipped from your place here, as machinery, by one Mr. MILLER. In discharging a part of the cargo at San Elizario, one of the boxes was broken open, and the coin spilled out. Affidavit was made to the above facts before B. W. GILLOCK, J. P., and a warrant issued for the arrest of the person and seizure of the coin; but so unanimous was the public feeling in favor of counterfeiting Mexican coin, that no one could be found to serve it. Frequent and urgent applications were made to the District-Attorney, Mr. J. W. MOARON, to prosecute the affair, but he positively refused to take any steps in the matter. He is a candidate for reelection, and many sympathized with the unfortunate Mr. MILLER, who got here only a few days after the coin had been repudiated by the Chihuahuan Government. The matter terminated by the citizens employing Mr. HOWARD to prosecute the case. When he went to seize the coin Mr. DAVID himself resisted, and Mr. HOWARD was, of course, unable to prove the money counterfeit. This State has issued only $75,600 in copper coin, and she has already redeemed some $250,000, and there is still a large amount out, showing that this business of counterfeiting has been carried on for some time.

HOW THEY PENSION LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PEOPLE AND THEIR RELATIVES IN ENGLAND.—In the English Civil Pension List, for the year ending June 30, 1860, we find six unmarried sisters of the late Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, who, "in consideration of their late brother's labors in the cause of science, and their scanty means," are almoners on the public purse to the sum total of £125, "in equal proportions," making, among the six ladies, a trifle more than £20, or about $100 each, per annum. Their "late brother's labors in the cause of science" will just keep them from starving, but nothing more. EDWARD ARBERSTONE, the poet, who wrote the "Fall of Nineveh," and some other ambitious works, "in consideration of his great services in literature, and of his advanced age," is rewarded with a yearly subsidy of £25. To Miss JULIA PARDOE, a writer well known in this country, "in consideration of thirty years' toil in the field of literature, by which she has contributed both to cultivate the public taste and to support a number of helpless relations," the sum of £100 annually is awarded. Rev. HENRY LOGAN, "in consideration of his contributions to mathematical and scientific literature, and his present state of destitution, in consequence of the loss of his eyesight," £100. Mrs. CHARLOTTE ROWCROFT, widow of CHARLES ROWCROFT, the author, and some time British Consul in this country, who died on board the steamer on his return voyage from New-York to England, the sum of £50, "in consideration of the services of her late husband," is granted. Dr. ROBERT BLAKEY, the historian of philosophy, in consideration of his straitened circumstances, gets £100, and Mrs. ELLEN BERCROFT, "in consideration of the services of her late husband, Capt. BERCROFT, for the advancement of British interests and of science, during 25 years on the coast of Africa, where he ultimately fell a victim to the climate, £30." These respective sums seam altogether inadequate. If the parties named are worthy of such recognition by the Government, the pensions awarded them should have been large enough to keep them a little more removed from want than these alms—for such they really are—can possibly do. Considering the large sums given as retiring annuities to officers and others, who can boast aristocratic connections, or to their widows and children, "labors in the cause of science and literature," would not seem to be of much consideration. Even the widow of THOMAS HOOD only received £100 a year from the Royal Fund, while some gouty old Admiral—we forget his name—on the same day was pensioned at £3,000.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Bridgewater Paint.
Tested ten years. Durable and economical.
For Roofs, Outside Work, Decks of Steamers, Iron Work, Barns, Fences, Railroad Bridges, &c.
Dépôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, Agent.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Suoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. H. James' Never Failing Recipe for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility, will be sent to any person on the receipt of a 3 cent stamp to pay the postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bartlett's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—Acknowledged the best and cheapest in use. Send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESBY, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—WILLIAMS.—At Tom's River, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. M. C. Stokes, JOHN S. FOSTER, of this City, to HANNAH WILLIAMS, of the former place.

DIED.

Notice

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis, and prepaid,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES,
of 100 pages of critical reviews, testimonials, and illustrations of over 100 choice
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
of which SPECIMENS for examination, with a view to introduction, are furnished to Teachers and School Officers at HALF PRICE, and first supplies at low rates. See also their EDUCATIONAL NEWS, sent free to Teachers. No. 6 lately issued.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, illustrated, $2 a year in advance. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR EXTENSIVE FALL STOCK
OF
FAMILY
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CONTAINING
EVERY ARTICLE OF FAMILY USE.

THE ATTENTION OF HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS IS SOLICITED.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

FALL DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, Aug. 20,
A choice assortment of the above goods, consisting in part of
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
SILKS, OTTOMANS, VELOURS, POPLINS, M. DE LAINES, MERINOS, CASHMERES, CALICOS, REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
The attention of strangers is called to this advertisement.
CANAL-STREET, Corner of Mercer.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
NEW FALL SILKS,
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY
NEW INVOICES OF RICH FALL SILKS,
To which they would invite the attention of
STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK.
Our Retail Department of Fall Silks embraces many new designs and patterns
NOT FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Ladies visiting the City for novelties or for economical purchases, should call and
EXAMINE THIS STOCK
OF ENTIRELY NEW FALL SILKS.
NEW FALL STYLES,
From 60 cents to $1 50 per yard.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

J. TRAWWORTH'S
GOLDEN FLAX ENAMELED THREAD.
The best Spool Cotton for Sewing Machines and for family use.
BRYCE, OSWIN & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.
Agents for the United States.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASSIN DES MODES, NO. 473 BROADWAY.—Grand opening of Imported Parris Fashions on MONDAY, Sept. 3, presenting a brilliant display of patterns of new and recherche designs for Basques, Sleeves, Waists, Mantles, Jackets, &c., and children's designs in great variety. Branches—Nos. 320 Canal-st., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; also, in all the principal cities of the Union. Send for Fall Circulars.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS Direct from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bombazines. N. B.—Five cases of Fall goods, in new and desirable styles, are now open for inspection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS / C. & W. / WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SARATOGA
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
THE EMPIRE WATER IS A NATURAL APERIENT, a perfect Regulator and Blood Purifier.
It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases, the impurities of the blood, by its alterative and cathartic virtues. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it superior to any other Mineral Water.
Dyspepsia and Constipation cannot exist where the Empire Water is used.
It should be drank in the morning before breakfast for a cathartic effect.
The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring, at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded, thus
The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, complaining of spurious Mineral Water, is nothing but a drive at the Empire Water. We challenge comparison. See Analysis.
G. W. WESTON & CO., Proprietors,
EMPIRE SPRING.
Depôt No. 13 JOHN-ST., New-York. Send for Circular.
Sold by druggists and hotels generally.

KILLIKINICK.
THE GENUINE CELEBRATED KILLIKINICK
SMOKING TOBACCO.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the many imitations of the "Killikinick" brand of Smoking Tobacco, buyers will please notice that none is genuine without my signature and label on each ball. M. MOORE, Lynchburgh, Va.
Orders received for the above celebrated brand of Smoking Tobacco by JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
No. 45 Water-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER.
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

AT ST. GEORGE'S, BEEKMAN-ST., CORNER Cliff-st.—Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. J. H. HOBART BROWN, Rector.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 453 B'way.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, AUG. 16, IN THE 4:45 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, SIX HANDKERCHIEFS, with the initials J. E. W. embroidered on them. Whoever will return them to J. E. WESLEY, *Times* Office, will receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON THE 17TH INST., IN 6TH-AV., NEAR 10th-st., BANK BOOK No. 42,743, of the Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

CARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to any in the market. H. P. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 104 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of jellies and creams. Good references given. Inquire at No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. in the Bakery

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity, in City or country; is a good cook and excellent baker of bread and pies; is a thorough laundress, and of an obliging disposition. Please apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COPYIST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as copyist. Writes a good, plain hand. Address LIZZIE, No. 200 East 15th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION. Any lady in want of a really smart and reliable servant for kitchen work or general housework, with first-class City references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care and management of young children; has had long experience in that capacity; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk wants a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Inquire for Mrs. BROWN, for one week, at No. 133 11th-st., N. Y.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of an infant from its birth, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—COOKS, PLAIN cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, seamstresses, girls for up-town hotels, boarding houses in City and country, Protestants and others, are waiting situations at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Employers please observe this office spares no efforts to secure the best and most reliable girls. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken.
Miss HELD, Matron.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH and German girls get good situations immediately (all kinds) at Protestant Employment Agency, No. 404 Canal-st. Best place for employers to get good help, and respectable females good situations.

THE SERVANT'S INSTITUTE—No. 149 Grand st., will be found a most respectable and reliable medium through which to obtain experienced first-class servants.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young man, to open oysters; is willing to assist in waiting, or in tending bar. Address Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY one who thoroughly understands his business, his employers leaving for Europe; is since two years in his present place; best of City reference given. Inquire of JAMES McKNIGHT, at stables Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man, who is a good groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to the country. Address R. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman in a private family; country preferred. Best of City references given. Call at D. NORRIS' Livery Stable, Houston-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY.—A young single man, (a Protestant,) who is well recommended by last and former employers, wishes a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener; he fully understands the grooming, driving and treatment of horses; is also a good gardener, and in general an expert workman; wages reasonable. Address A. A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, till 21st inst.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY respectable Protestant young man, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a competent driver and excellent groom; his whole study shall be devoted to the interest of his employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &C.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and wife (no incumbrance) the man as first rate vegetable gardener; also understands the care and management of horses and cows; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Both understand their business, and are honest and trustworthy. Good reference, terms moderate. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress; is a first-rate hand at milk and butter; both understand the business perfectly; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a German Protestant, a situation as gardener and farmer; good recommendation will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended by some of the best families in New-York. Address L. B., Drug-store under the Everett House, corner 17th-st., and 4th-av.

A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY YEARS OF age, who is a good penman and accountant, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's or other office. Can give good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY; ONE WHO LIVES with his parents preferred; salary first year $60. Call to-day between 4 and 5 o'clock.
CLARK, PARDEE, BATES & CO., No. 20 Warren-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A LAD OR A YOUNG man who is well acquainted with the stable; one who may be desirous of remaining a long time in a comfortable situation; the best references required. Address B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG lady to act as saleswoman, and to make herself generally useful in a retail dry goods store; one acquainted with the business preferred; satisfactory references will be required. Inquire at No. 35 Church-st., during Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF thoroughly competent Retail Salesmen for Silk, Shawl, Mantilla and Hosiery Departments; those accustomed to first-class Broadway trade, will be liberally dealt with; none others need apply, between 8 & 9, A. M.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A SERVANT GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTant servant girl, colored preferred, in a small private family in Brooklyn to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference required. Apply at No. 24 Spruce-st. Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

MATRON WANTED.—IN AN INSTITUTION one hour's distance from the city. A widow, with good health and a thorough knowledge of all the minutiæ of housekeeping. Address, with references as to character and qualifications, P., Box 159 *Times* Office.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—WANTED, THIS day, cooks, laundresses, ironers, waiter girls, nurses, &c. The best wages given; places ready. The Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS had experience in a dry goods jobbing house; none others need apply. Address Box No. 997 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL DURING THIS WEEK AT $4 50.
Furnace, Grate and Range Coal of superior quality, equal to any for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in all parts of the City in perfect order. Apply at the yard, No. 372 8th-av., corner of 27th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS
Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a few young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 445 Broadway; Bennett & Brothers, No. 836 Broadway; Crowens, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 1st September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will receive personal applications at her residence, No. 33 West 24th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition, in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D.D., Poughkeepsie.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D.D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D.D., Buffalo.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location unrivaled and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened in No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils this day on reduced terms. By his system of hand-training, all stiffness, cramping or trembling of the hand is removed in a few lessons. Book-keeping taught practically. Two $5 seats vacant, usual price, $10.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND LADY wish to give private lessons in the French language for 25 cents at residence; 50 private lessons on the piano by a French lady, fully competent, (and pupil to the first masters from Paris,) $8 per quarter. Address L. M., Station D, Bible House.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland inst. and Musical Academy, Greene County, N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

IRVINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, IRVINGTON, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars or other information, apply to E. WELDEN, Irvington, N. J.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French, English, Spanish and German Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISÉE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 806 New-York Post-office.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
MISS AIKIN, PRINCIPAL.
The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. Terms, including board and tuition in the common and higher English branches, drawing and vocal music, $250 per year. No extra charge except for music, Latin, modern languages and oil-painting. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood's, Appleton's and Carter's bookstores, or of Dr. WEISSE, a Professor in the School No. 30 West 15th-st.
STRAWBERRY HILL.

$200—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE REAL estate, furniture, apparatus, good-will, and the entire establishment of one of the most desirable and lucrative Family Boarding Schools for boys, in this State, within an hour's ride of the City. It was never more flourishing; income over $6,000, expenses small; a very rare opportunity. Best of reasons for selling. Address, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4,209 Post-office.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST, takes charge of a limited number of Boys only. Re-opens September 10th.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which by the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and excellence of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $360, $300, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

A LADY—A PUPIL OF THALBERG—WHO has had long experience in musical instruction, is desirous of making arrangements with a school in New-York or Brooklyn, to give lessons two or three times a week, on the piano only. Address CARTER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 30 and 40 cart horses for sale. They have been worked for the last three years in completing the farm and grounds of the subscriber, and are in good condition. Also a pair of mules and oxen. They will be shown and priced by Green Wright, foreman, at Hammock Park, Westchester County. B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White-st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, sound and kind in every respect, suitable for express or carriage, sold for want of use; may be seen at the express office, No. 168 Broadway, between 1 and 2 P. M. this day. Apply to Mr. SNOW. Price, $180. No deviation whatever.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, FOR TWO HORSES' (a landau,) of Lawrence make, and in good condition, being but little used. Also, two harnesses. Apply to JAMES McKNIGHT, Stables Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—200 wagons and carriages of all kinds; also, grocers', express and business wagons of all kinds, selling off cheap. Also, 50 horses, fast trotters. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon. Subjects—*Barns, why so often Struck by Lightning, and a Prevention; Corn and Potatoes.* Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

F. A. M.—THE MEMBERS OF JOPPA [], 201, and F. and A. M., are requested to attend a special communication TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the rooms, to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. R. KINCAID. The fraternity are invited to attend. By order
M. A. BRIGGS, W. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RICH PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT BRONZES, PAINTINGS, VASES AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART.
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., containing the entire furniture of the house.
Comprising a very large and valuable assortment of rich rosewood parlor, chamber, nursery and dining-room furniture; among which are three full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brockade; elegant bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c. They will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogue at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 20, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

Shares.			
60	Park Bank	$100	
100	Marine Bank	50	
10	Home Insurance	100	
40	Williamsb'g City Ins	50	
20	Mer. Trust Ins	100	
50	Chicago & N.W.RR.	100	
40	Astor Insurance	25	
40	Equitable Insurance	35	
30	Niagara Insurance	50	
200	La Cross & Mil. RR.	100	
20	Sixth-av. Railroad	100	
300	South Pacific R. R.	100	
$5,000	Missouri State 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds.		
5,000	Flushing Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.		
10,000	Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ₩ Ct. Bds.		
5,000	Minnesota State 7 ₩ Cent. Bonds.		
3,000	Penn. Bituminous Coal and Iron Co. 6 ₩ Ct. Bds.		

Shares.		
20	Continental Bank	$100
20	Commercial Ins	100
50	Fireman's Ins. Co	10
100	Hamilton Ins. Co	15
5	Relief Ins. Co	50
20	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	100
10	Ætna Ins. Co	50
100	Brooklyn Cent. RR.	50
20	Resolute Ins. (hyp).	100
40	Washington Ins. Co.	50
20	Gt. West. & Mar Ins	100

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 23. Regular Auction Sales of Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
BY 270 LOTS OF LAND,
BEING THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, SITUATED ABOUT 2¾ MILES FROM HOBOKEN AND WEEHAUKEN, AND OPPOSITE 42ND STREET FERRY AT NEW-YORK.
This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers on the Hoboken and Weehauken Plank Road and Weehauken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken ferry, and also on the line of the chartered horse Railroad about to be made, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made cannot fail to enhance greatly its value.
Part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF 33 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS—On the brow of the hill at Weehawken Heights, Hudson County, N. J., and extending from the Hoboken and Hackensack Plank Road on the east, to Palisade-av., at West Hoboken, on the west, on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Terms easy.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—Large and positive sale, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 Pearl-st. A free sale in lots to suit dealers. All kinds white granite and common ware.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY, (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY, (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1885.
The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stocks, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State Debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated by this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 15, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois; Nos. 1556, 1557, 1558, issued to Hoop & Chauncey in trust; Nos. 1647 to 1649, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1712, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.
JOHN WOOD.
By the Governor,
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—Holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not yet subscribed the bondholders' agreement for the 12 per cent. advance and the reorganization, are informed unless they subscribe said agreement and pay the installment by the 14th day of September, they will forfeit all right to become parties to said agreement. Dated No. 12 Wall-st., Aug. 13, 1860. ROBERT BAYARD,
Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ₩ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a
"DIVIDEND TO POLICY-HOLDERS,"
of 27 ₩ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

A WIDOW LEFT IN INDIGENCE IN consequence of deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidering to enable her to get a living. Inquire or address, B. R., for two weeks, at No. 207 Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; the best of City references.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates: and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 15 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connections with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases, permanently, in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home, through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. E. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enable Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical imposters, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*
DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACK & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of the obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be procured genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.
CORTELYOU'S
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823,)
No. 29 SPRUCE STREET, NEW-YORK.
The subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, RULES, &c., made from unrivaled hard metal. Also GERMANS, GREEKS, HEBREWS, and a new and elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed; with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved papers.
Old type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cents per pound.
Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale cheap.
Printers of newspapers, publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1861, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase, of my manufacture, four times the amount of their bill.
P. C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain. 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL WIDE-AWAKE COMMITTEE. The various Wide-Awake Associations of the City and County of New-York, are requested to send three Delegates each to the Central Committee Rooms, No. 629 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization. By order.
S. TOUCEY, F. A. TUCKER, A. C. HILLS, J. C. LAWRENCE, and F. IRWIN, Committee.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Chairman.
P. F. CAVE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition, and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4¾ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10¾ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port, every day, Sundays excepted.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 6¼ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4¾ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6¾ A. M.
Fare, 35 cents.	Local river fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM PIER NO. 1, MARKET.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.	
Enoch Dean, 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.	
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.	
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.	
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.	
	Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
	Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
	Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
	Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
	Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lake Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¾ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct *via* steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS.—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3½; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for baths.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 8¾ A. M. and 2 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 8:15 A. M., from White-st. depôt; for Canton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 6:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M.—Express Mail train, stopping at Tuckahoe, Fordham, Melrose, Canton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 9 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:28; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way trains, 8:45 A. M., 3:45 and 4:15 and 4:15 and 7 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 1:10 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and Principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syossett, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of March, 1860. JANE B. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BREES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BREES, Executrix.
20 law6mM*

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYA

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[Concluded from First Page.]

old legend of "Welcome Little Stranger," that the bath room should have joined on to the bedroom, as it might be rather awkward for his Royal Highness, in case he should desire to wash himself prior to presenting himself to visitors who might be waiting for him in the parlor.

From all his apartments the Prince will have a fine view of the lower part of Quebec; of the river St. Lawrence, up, down and across; of the fleet, which will anchor in front of the buildings; of the Island of New-Orleans; of New-Liverpool, and of the Falls of Montmorency.

Passing from the Prince's rooms, we called on FREDERIC WARRE, Esq., Private Secretary to Lord LYONS, who presented us to the Minister. His Lordship is a tall, well-built person, apparently about forty years of age, of a pleasant, intelligent countenance, and of a remarkably kind and courteous manner. He kindly granted us unusual facilities, and we take pleasure in thanking him therefor. Mr. WARRE took us to the

RECEPTION CHAMBER,

which opens into the Prince's bedroom, and which is ordinarily occupied by the Higher House of Parliament. Over the door is the omnipresent Hat and the inevitable Feathers. The large room has been newly carpeted, painted, frescoed and refitted for the occupancy of the Prince. The walls are hung with portraits of former Governor-Generals and of various Executive officers. The throne, which stands upon a dais covered with crimson cloth, is a large arm-chair covered with the same colored material and stuffed with down. The arms are pointed with gilded lion's heads, the feet are tipped with lion's claws, and the top is surmounted by the royal arms. Having tried the chair, I can assure His Royal Highness that it is a well-made, well-stuffed, easy sitting chair, and I would advise him to try it often. The canopy of red cloth is also topped with the English coat of arms, and on either side are portraits, one of GEORGE the Third and the other of Queen CHARLOTTE. Here the Legislative body will present their address to the Prince, and the grand *levée* will be held. The privileged spectators will stand on the steps, of whic there are three on each side of the room, while the less happy mortals will have to remain outside the brass railing, beyond which none save the few dare venture. Around the room runs a gallery, in which other spectators will sit, and one corner of which has been assigned to members of the Press who may desire to witness professionally the reception and attendant ceremonies.

Opposite the Reception Room is

THE DINING-HALL

For all the official guests. It is decorated and generally arranged similar to the one just described. In the centre is a huge table, the like of which has not been seen in this country, or in any other, for many a long year. The dimensions thereof are 40 feet in length by 12 feet in width. How, in the name of common sense, they are to put on the table-cloth, or arrange the dishes, or serve the dinner, are questions which no ordinary man can answer, and it will require the genius of a man who can keep a hotel to overcome the difficulty. It's a "big thing." Over the entrance is the cap with its three feathers and the *Ich Dien*, and in the centre of the hall is a very life-like full-length portrait of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

It is now nearly 2 o'clock in the morning. I arrived here early to-day, and am fatigued, so you will excuse any further details, relying upon the fact that there is a great movement here amongst the rulers and the people, and that next week will witness wonders and miracles in the show and pleasure lines. We have received an invitation from His Honor the Mayor and their respectabilities the citizens of Quebec to attend the grand ball, and you may rely upon it we will be there to see, to record and to report.

HOWARD.

THE LANDING AND RECEPTION.

Enthusiasm of the People—Character of the Demonstration, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The greatest excitement prevailed here this morning, in anticipation of the Prince of Wales' arrival, and much disappointment was felt at the unpropitious state of the weather. Of all places in the world, Quebec looks most wretched on a rainy day. Its narrow streets become ankle-deep in mud, and a cold, bleak, easterly wind is strongly suggestive of overcoats, even in the middle of August. Happily the weather cleared about mid-day, and there were prospects, after all, that the people would not be cheated of their holiday-spectacle.

Immense crowds have been flocking to the city for days past. Hotel accommodation is out of the question, and late comers are unable to get shelter at all.

The streets and hills of Quebec, particularly that side which faces the St. Lawrence, are filled with evergreen arches and flags. The houses are smothered with spruce and fir. Along the route, marked out for the Prince, from the wharf, up Mountain Hill and through Prescott Late to the Parliament House (which has been fitted up for His Highness' recedtion) a double file of soldiers were drawn up about the time that the fleet rounded Point Leir. The excitement of the people was then at its acrue. The entire face of the City on the St. Lawrence side, from the lofty citadel down to the beech, was black with spectators. The town had turned out *en masse*; none but the sick remained away.

To the wharf where the Prince was to land, people were admitted with tickets. On this wharf a pavillion had been erected, and a crimson carpet was laid from it to the landing stairs. The Royal standard waved from the top of the pavillion. A grand stand close by was filled with ladies.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the *Hero* dropped anchor in front of the wharf, and at 4 o'clock he landed from the *Hero's* barge under royal salutes from six men-of-war, and from four batteries from the city stationed at different points. The scene was magnificent. The broad river was alive with river craft, gaily decorated; the yards of the men-of-war were manned; the church bells chimed; and from the city, one of the most picturesque in the world, cheer after cheer came from thirty or forty thousand throats.

Immediately upon landing the Prince was conducted to the Pavilion, where he was received by the Mayor and Common, the Canadian Cabinet, all in official uniforms, the Lord Bishop and Clergy of Quebec, the Archbishop and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, the Governor-General of Canada, the Commander of the Forces in Canada and his Staff, the Earl of MULGRAVE, Lord LYONS and his secretaries, the members of Parliament, and a large number of private citizens.

The Mayor of Quebec presented an address, and the Prince replied.

A procession was then formed. The Prince rode with his suite and the Governor-General in a carriage drawn by four horses. There was great cheering as the party passed up the streets. The procession itself—made up of military regiments and volunteers, Societies and Indians—was rather a failure.

The Prince drove to the Governor's residence The Seventeenth Regiment is the guard of honor The city to-night is brilliantly illuminated. The citadel is a blaze of light, and bonfires are burning in all directions.

MEETING IN THE LARG TENT.—A series of interesting services were held in the large tent near the Central Park yesterday, commencing in the morning and afternoon with a children's Sabbath sceool. There was a great scarcity of teachers. A gentleman from the South offered a premium to any child who would bring the most children on the next Sabbath. The prospect is that there will be a tent full, and we earnestly hope that competent teachers will offer their services and aid in this movement. The same gentleman gave a liberal donation towards the enterprise. At 3 o'clock Rev. ROBT. THOMAS preached an interesting sermon to a very attentive audience. Rev. ANTHONY TIEMANN addressed the audience in English and then in German, followed by other services in German, which brought a large concourse of Germans to the tent. In the evening a prayer meeting was held, notice was given that arrangements were made to hold every Wednesday evening a temperance meeting, and Col. STOUTENBURGH, the converted infidel, was engaged to take charge of the prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Glasgow Off Cape Race and the Etna at this Port.

Departure of the French Expedition to Syria.

FORMIDABLE RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

Commencement of the War in Naples.

ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDIANS AT CALABRIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE REBELS NEAR PEKING.

ST. JOHN. N. F., Saturday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool the 8th, *via* Queenstown the 9th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock Friday night.

She was boarded by the news yacht, and the following summary of her news obtained, but it contains nothing of an important nature.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

The *Glasgow* has 25 cabin, and 264 steerage passengers, and a full cargo of merchandise for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons had passed a bill for amalgamating the European and native armies in India.

Queen VICTORIA reviewed twenty-two thousand Scottish rifle volunteers at Edinburgh, on the 7th. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

FRANCE.

Napoleon was at the Chalons camp. It was denied that he is to have a meeting with the King of Sardinia.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes 68f. 25c.

NAPLES.

All was quiet in Naples.

The government was preparing to operate against the Garibaldians, who had invested Fort Scylla, in Calabria, opposite Messina.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Bavaria are to have a meeting.

THE LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The *Morning Chronicle* says it has reliable information that the Ordnance Select Committee of the Commons have sent a condemnatory report of the Whitworth gun, in which it is stated that they are not eligible for her Majesty's service.

THE ETNA'S NEWS.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Etna*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

London and Paris journals received by this arrival are two days later than those previously to hand.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris signed, on the 5th instant, all the protocols which empower France to send an expedition to Syria. France alone has sent 6,000 troops. They embarked, on the 5th inst., at Marseilles.

England declines actively to join the expedition.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says:

"Our Government is sending a flotilla from the Baltic to the coast of Syria. The new screw-frigate *General Admiral*, whose crew is composed of 50 officers and 809 men, leaves to-day for Beyrout, where it is expected she will arrive in three weeks. Our squadron in the Mediterranean has already left on the same destination. The bulk of the Baltic fleet is at present at Sweaborg, where the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, in his quality of High-Admiral, has minutely inspected it. The greater part of that fleet is likewise to sail for Syria. Rear Admiral BANDAKOFF is spoken of for the command of that squadron, to be composed of the screw ships of the line *Wiborg*, *Constantine* and *Orel*, each of 74 guns; the *Wola*, of 34; he steam frigate *Gromboi*, of 45; the screw corvette *Callivalla*, of 14; and the steamer *Kamschatka*, of 18 guns."

The Governor-General of Damascus had been deprived of office and sent away from Syria, in order to be tried before the proper tribunals. The Governor-General of Beyrout had also been arrested.

The report that fifteen hundred Garibaldians had landed on the Neapolitan coast is confirmed.

A popular movement at Arpino, in the Roman States, has been suppressed. The people shouted for GARIBALDI.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

PROTOCOLS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The following is a translation (from the *Moniteur*) of the first Protocol of the Conference on the affairs of Syria, held at the French Foreign Office, Paris, on the 3d inst:

His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, being desirous to arrest, by prompt and efficacious measures, the bloodshed in Syria, and to show his firm resolution to insure order and peace among the populations placed under his sovereignty,

And their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having offered their active coöperation, which his Majesty the Sultan has accepted;

The representatives of their above-enumerated Majesties, and of his Royal Highness, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. A body of European troops, which may be brought to 12,000 men, will be directed to Syria, for contributing to the reëstablishment of tranquility.

ART. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of the French consents to furnish immediately one-half of this number of troops. Should it become necessary to fill up the whole number, as stipulated in the preceding article, the High Powers, without delay, will come to an understanding with the Porte in the ordinary diplomatic way about the designation of those Powers among them which are to make provision for it.

ART. 3. The Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, on his arrival, will enter into communication with the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Porte, for the purpose of combination of the measures required by the circumstances of the case, and for that of taking up what positions may recommend themselves in connection with the fulfillment of the object of the present act.

ART. 4.—Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, promise to furnish (the French is *d'entre tenir*) such naval forces as will be sufficient for assisting the success of the common efforts for reëstablishing tranquility on the Syrian shore (*sur le littoral.*)

ART. 5. The high contracting parties, convinced that such a space of time will be sufficient to attain the object of pacification they have in view, fix the duration of the occupation by the European troops in Syria (sic: *en Syrie*) to six months.

ART. 6. The Sublime Porte undertakes to facilitate as much as will depend upon her the maintenance and provisioning of the expeditionary corps.

It is understood that the six preceding articles are to be transformed into a convention, which shall receive the signatures of the representatives, signers of the present, as soon as they shall have been provided with full powers by their sovereigns, but that the stipulations of this protocol itself are to be in force immediately.

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of Prussia, nevertheless, observes that the present distribution of the Prussian ships of war may not permit his Government to cooperate, for the present, in the execution of Article 5.

Done at Paris, the 3d of August, 1860, in six different copies.

THOUVENEL,
METTERNICH,
COWLEY,
REUSS KISSELEFF,
AHMET VEFYK.

The following is the second protocol of the Conference, held at the Foreign Office on the 3d August, 1860:

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, desirous to establish, in conformity with the intentions of their respective Courts, the true character of the assistance accorded to the Sublime Porte on the terms of the protocol of this same day, the sentiments which have dictated the clauses of this act, and their complete disinterestedness, declare, in the most formal way, that the contracting Powers neither mean to, nor will pursue, while fulfilling their engagements, any territorial advantage, nor any exclusive influence, nor any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects, which would not be conceded to the subjects of all other nations.

Nevertheless they cannot bring themselves to abstain, in calling back to memory the acts eminated from his Majesty the Sultan, of which Article 9 of the treaty of March 30, 1856, has confirmed the high value, from expressing the importance (*le prix*) which their respective Courts attach to the adaptation, in conformity with the solemn promises of the Sublime Porte, of serious administrative measures for ameliorating the fate of the Christian population (*des populations*) of whatever church (*rite*) in the Ottoman Empire.

The Plenipotentiary of Turkey takes notice (*prend acte*) of this declaration of the High Powers, and undertakes to transmit it to his Court, drawing attention to the fact that the Sublime Porte *has* directed, and will continue to direct, its efforts in the sense of the wish expressed above.

Done at Paris, 3d August, 1860, in six copies.

THOUVENEL,
METTERNICH,
COWLEY,
REUSS KISSELEFF,
AHMED VEFYK.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION

Paris (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the Times.

It is probable that the whole of the troops composing the French Expedition to Syria, and of which the list was sent to you yesterday, with the exception of the last battalion, which goes to-morrow with Gen. BEAUFORT. This officer is said to be well acquainted with Syria, where he served for some time on the Staff of IBRAHIM PASHA, and I am assured that he expresses himself confident of maintaining order there with 6,000 men. The whole occupying force, as settled in Friday's Conference, to be supplied by the intervening Powers, is not to exceed 12,000 men, of which France supplies one-half. The consideration of the Russian demand (respecting interference in other Turkish provinces where troubles might break out) has been postponed. The complexion of recent accounts from Syria has been so bad—even allowing for exaggerations and repetitions—that the Great Powers have doubtless felt it desirable to proceed to immediate action, without waiting for diplomacy to have quite finished its task.

A telegram from Marseilles announces that the troops here indicated left on the 5th inst.

THE DAMASCUS MASSACRES.

LETTER FROM ABD-EL-KADER.

A letter from Marseilles of the 3d inst. announces the arrival there, by the mail steamboat *Mersey*, of the Père Estève, superior of the missionaries in Syria. He has come to France to give an account to the French Government of the massacres and plunder which have taken place in the Lebanon. He states that at Damascus alone more than 8,000 Christians have been put to death. The number of victims to Mahomedan fanaticism throughout Syria amounts to from 15,000 to 16,000.

A letter from ABD-EL-KADER himself gives us the most authentic account yet received of the massacres at Damascus. The Emir writes to the managers of the silk works at Krey:

DAMASCUS, 27th Zilhege, 1270 (July 18.)

"Dear and honored Friends,—I greatly desire to see you, and pray Allah to preserve you. I have received your honored letter, dated July 13, inquiring what happened to the christians at Damascus. In answer, you are informed that on Monday, July 9, at about 2 in the afternoon, the war broke out, in consequence of a punishment inflicted upon a few Mussulmans who had insulted the Christians. These Mussulmans, in a state of frenzy, rushed, armed to the teeth, to the Christian quarter, and began salying, burning and pillaging at the same time. The Turkish soldiers came to assist them, under the pretence of putting an end to the disturbance, but making common cause with the rioters, and killing, robbing, and plundering with them. A few old Mussulmans made efforts to stop the business, but the Turkish officers had no wish for peace, and, on the contrary, hounded on their soldiers against the unfortunate Christians, the soldiers being aided by hordes of plunderers belonging to every sect. Seeing matters were so desperate, I lost no time in taking under my protection these unfortunate Christians. I sallied forth, taking my Algerines with me, and we were able to save the lives of men, women and children, and bring them home with us. This state of things lasted Monday and Tuesday, during which the rioters did not cease to kill, burn and immolate the Christians, without the Governor affording them any help. I sent for M. LANUSSE, the French Consul, and other Frenchmen, to protect them from the fury of the mob. On the Wednesday, under the pretence of two Mussulmans having been found murdered, which was not the case, the war recommenced. Yet Damascus has a Governor; but it is the same thing as if it had not one. For me, I deplore the disaster which has befallen the Christians. The places where their houses stood cannot be recognized; all their dwellings are reduced to ashes. The number killed is not yet known, but it is estimated at 3,300. All the Europeans and Christians I have collected are in safety in my house. I provide them with all they want, and pray Allah to save the unfortunate Christians from those fanatics.

ABD-EL-KADER-BEN MAHI-EDDIN."

The *Moniteur* says:

The Emperor, wishing to give ABD-EL-KADER a token of the sentiments which his noble conduct at Damascus has inspired, has conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

LANDING OF GARIBALDIANS AT CALABRIA.

The *Morimento*, of Genoa, published an extraordinary edition on the 4th inst., announcing that the First and Thirteenth Neapolitan regiments had mutinied in Calabria to the cry of "*Vive* GARIBALDI." STOCCO had disembarked with 1,500 volunteers, and had met with an enthusiastic reception from the people. The Neapolitan Government was in a state of consternation, and GARIBALDI was almost hourly expected.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, Gen. TURR, GARIBALDI's Hungarian Lieutenant, on leavtng Paris on Friday evening, said to his friends who accompanied him to the railway station—"If you have occasion to write to me, oddress your letters to Naples, where I expect to be about Aug. 17.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes:

GARIBALDI has about 20,000 good fighting men at Messina and its neighborhood. He has erected a fort at the point of Sicily nearest Calabria, and under its protection has collected near 1,000 boats. It is said that he crosses this day to Calabria, and from thence marches on to Naples and Rome.

It is reported that the King of Naples has 42,000 soldiers at Reggio, opposite Messina, and these troops, it is confidently reported, intend to join GARIBALDI the moment he lands. At Naples and Rome he is waited for with impatience.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Messina on the 31st ult., says:

"The enthusiasm in town is immense, and a large number of young men are engaging to follow the Dictator's fortunes. It seems to be certain that but little opposition, if any, will be made against the triumphal march of the Liberator towards Naples, which he expects to enter about the 15th of August. The citadel keeps up a garrison of 4,000 men, and will probably not surrender before Naples has fallen."

AMERICANS IN GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

The same correspondent says: "There are two American officers in the army of GARIBALDI at present here; one is Dr. WARWICK, of Richmond, Va., with a Captain's rank; the other a Sicilian, an adopted citizen of the United States, Mr. JOSEPH P. AGRESTA, who serves as Lieutenant. There is also another American officer at Palermo, Capt. WATSON."

NEAPOLITAN PREPARATIONS.

According to advices from Naples, 300 soldiers who were on the point of joining GARIBALDI had been arrested. The Minister of War had withdrawn the troops from the Abruzzi, in order to concentrate the principal part of the army round Naples.

A telegram from Naples, dated Aug. 5, says:

All efforts to conclude an armistice with GARIBALDI having failed, preparations are being made to repulse any attempt at invasion. Improvements are being actively introduced in the Royal army and navy.

Commander CAPECELACO has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Marine. The removal of the *personnel* of the different administrative departments is nearly completed. The office of Private Secretary to the King has been suppressed. The Camarilla has been replaced by persons recommended by the Ministers. The King has visited the head-quarters of the National Guard.

THE CONVENTION AT MESSINA.

The following are the articles of the Convention signed at Messina on the 28th ult. by Gen. CLARY, the Neapolitan commander, and Gen. MEDICI, GARIBALDI's lieutenant:

ARTICLE 1. The royal troops shall abandon the Town of Messina without being disturbed, and the town shall be occupied by the Sicilian troops, without the latter, or their pari, being disturbed by the royal troops.

ART. 2. The royal troops shall evacuate Gonzaga and Castellaccio after a delay of two days, to commence from the date of the signature of the present Convention. Each of the two contracting parties shall appoint two officers and a commissioner to make an inventory of the cannon, stores and provisions; in short, of everything in the above-named forts at the time of their evacuation. The Sicilian Government is charged with the task of setting about the transport of all the things mentioned in the inventory as soon as the soldiers shall have effected an evacuation, of completing the transport as soon as possible, and of placing the things transported within the neutralized zone hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 3. The embarkation of the royal troops shall take place without disturbance from the Sicilians.

ART. 4. The royal troops shall remain in possession of the citadel, and the forts of Don Blasco, Santerna, and San Salvadore, on condition, however, that they shall have no power in any event to do damage to the town, except in the event of those works being attacked, or of works of attack being constructed in the town itself. These conditions being laid down and kept, the citadel shall abstain from firing on the town as long as hostilities last.

ART. 5. A strip of ground parallel and contiguous to the military zone shall be neutralized, and it is agreed that that this zone itself shall be carried to twenty metres beyond the limits of that which actually surrounds the citadel.

ART. 6. Communication by sea remains completely free to both sides; consequently both flags will be respected.

In the last place the signers of the present convention shall have the liberty of agreeing on the subject of the inherent necessities of civil life which will have to be satisfied and provided for in the town of Messina, in respect of the royal troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTERIAL POSITION.

In compliance with a Ministerial circular addressed to the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, upwards of 160 members of the Liberal Party met on the 8th inst., at the official residence of the Prime Minister, in Downing-street. All the Cabinet Ministers who have seats in the House of Commons were present. The meeting had been summoned in reference to the resolutions on the Paper-Customs Act.

Lord PALMERSTON spoke at length on the treaty with France. In the discussions still going on with that Government, respecting *ad valorem* and specific duties, he could say that the conduct of the French Government had been most fair and honorable, and Mr. COBDEN had expressed himself of the course taken by that Government in this matter in the highest terms of satisfaction. He concluded that it was for the maintenance of the character of England to complete the treaty, and also that, as respected the interests of the trade affected by it, it was of great importance that the matter should be settled. Some three weeks ago a deputation had called upon him and urged the evils which they stated the uncertainty was causing, as a reason why, whatever the decision might be, it should be come to at once. He thought, therefore, that those interested in the trade had a right to complain of longer delay. Now, he would urge upon them, in the strongest terms, the importance of having a large majority, and looking at the difficulties at the present moment of foreign questions, he felt it would be doubly injurious if it could be said that the Government had lost the confidence of Parliament. His Lordship then referred to the telegram from Sicily, which appeared in that morning's papers, announcing the disembarkation of 1,500 Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria, and said that as the war was now carried to the continent of Italy, those questions might become more important. It was therefore desirable that the Government, for the time being, should not have its influence impaired by any apparent expression of want of confidence on the part of the House of Commons. In conclusion, the noble Lord said he observed that in Naples a Committee of Public Safety had called on GARIBALDI to take charge of public affairs; he (Lord PALMERSTON) hoped it might not be said that they were obliged to send to the opposition side of the House of Commons for a GARIBALDI to assume the direction of affairs here. [A laugh.]

A lengthened conversation ensued, and then the meeting terminated.

THE PAPER DUTY.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., the subject of the paper duty was taken up. Mr. GLADSTONE moved the first of his resolutions fixing the duties on paper, books, &c., imported from France, in accordance with the commercial treaty. He spoke at length in explanation of his proposition, and urged its adoption, that the last remnant of the protective system might be thereby destroyed.

MR. PULLER moved his promised amendment, declaring it to be inexpedient at present to assent to the Government proposition.

After a general debate in the course of which Mr. DISRAELI denied that any question of free trade or protection was at issue, the House divided:

For the amendment	233
Against	266
Ministerial majority	33

The original resolution was then carried, and the second resolution affecting paper not the produce of France and Algeria was agreed to without a division.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 6, Mr. BERKELEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in consequence of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in their attempt to lay down a submarine line to America, the agreement entered into between them and Her Majesty's Government had not become void; and whether the Government would be prepared to entertain applications from other parties willing to undertake the same enterprise, subject to the conditions set forth in the report of the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts which had been recently affirmed by the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was not aware that the agreement with the Atlantic Telegraph Company had become void in point of law, but it was certainly inoperative, and might perhaps be regarded as void for all practical purposes. With reference to the latter part of his Hon. friend's question, he wished to state, for fear of being misunderstood, that there was nothing of an exclusive character in the agreement with the Company, and that it would have been competent for the Government to enter into an agreement with any other individuals in regard to the same subject-matter, even though the arrangement with the Atlantic Telegraph Company had taken practical effect. As to the willingness of the Government to entertain applications from other parties willing to undertake the same enterprise, he had no reason to suppose, from any applications received at the Treasury, that any other parties would be willing to enter into an agreement of a nature similar to that which was made with the Atlantic Telegraph Company—namely, an agreement contingent on the actual success and efficiency of the line. He did not say that the Government were not prepared to entertain such applications, but, at the same time, what had taken place had its lessons for the Government, and in the present state of enterprises connected with the deep-sea telegraph, and considering the limited amount of success which had attended them, it would be the duty of the Government to receive new applications with great caution, and not to accede to them except after mature deliberation.

CHINA.

THE WAR—WIDE-SPREAD INSURRECTION.

Letters from Hong Kong state that the bulk of the British fleet, both vessels of war and transports, with the troops on board, were still at that place, having been detained by adverse weather. A favorable change had, however, taken place, and they were to leave immediately.

The progress of the rebels in the north was rapidly assuming a very formidable aspect. English and French military posts had been established all around the walls of Shanghai.

Some Russian merchants at Moscow have just received direct news from China. Trade between Russia and the Celestial Empire is in a bad state. Internal disturbances are converting that vast empire into a waste. The insurgents are within 14 days' march of Peking. They have occupied numerous provinces, and have captured a steamboat called the *Tsin-Dzoen-on* in the Imperial canal, and burnt Wan-dza-in, situated on the Yellow river, the sole medium of communication between Northern and Southern China.

The United States frigate *John Adams* was at Foochow and the steamer *Hartford* and gunboat *Saginaw* were at Shanghai.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of July 7 had arrived in England with Calcutta telegrams to the 6th July.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM was about to return to England on account of ill health.

Exchange at Calcutta 2s.5-16d. @2s. 3⅝d.

Freights at Bombay were rather lighter.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne advices announced that the Ministry had signed, but subsequently withdrew their resignations.

In New-Zealand there was a total suspension of hostilities.

LATEST BY THE ETNA.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

The *Daily News'* City Article says:

The Funds opened with more firmness in consequence of the majority obtained by the Ministry last night. In the afternoon the tendency was rather favorable, and Consols closed at an advance of ⅛ per cent. The immediate supply of Stock appears to be rather limited, owing partly to the recent withdrawals of Stock by money dealers, to employ a portion of their reserves in short loans. The other departments of the Stock Exchange, though inactive, were firm. British Railway Stocks were better.

The demand for money to-day was more active than yesterday, and comparatively little business was done below the Bank minimum. At the Bank the applications were to a fair extent.

An undertaking of magnitude is announced, under the title of the Gellivard Company limited. This Company is formed for the development of the Gellivard estates, in Sweden, of 1,200,000 acres, containing large quantities of rich iron ore, iron works, etc.

Messrs. JAMES REINUCK & Co., tea merchants of Great Tower-street, have failed. It is feared that the liquidation will be unsatisfactory.

The *Blue Jacket* sailed from Melbourne for England on the 17th of June, and is known to have 34,372 ounces of gold, worth £125,000. The *Norman* MORRISON, has arrived from China with 492,400 pounds of tea.

Letters from the river Platte give a highly satisfactory account of the political and commercial progress of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, which is greater than at any period during the last twenty years.

The *Times'* City article says: The Funds to-day have been steady at yesterday's prices, and, although the market is without actual recovery, its tone has been better from the settlement of the political contest last evening. There were no bullion operations at the bank to-day, but 50,000 sovereigns were taken for transmission to the Brazils. Government has accepted offers to lay down a new telegraph line from Corfu to Otranto.

THE FLEET AT NAPLES.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states as follows the number of ships of various nations now at Naples: Five English and five French ships-of-the-line, one Russian ship-of-the-line, one American corvette, an Austrian frigate and aviso, and a Spanish corvette and avizo. The Neapolitan Navy, divided between Naples and Messina and the Straits, consists of sixteen frigates and corvettes, and eighteen avisos, besides sixteen sailing vessels and fifty gunboats.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* contradicts the report of an interview between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree allowing the importation of wool through any Customs-station in France.

The *Moniteur* also announces the arrival and enthusiastic reception of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Federal Council has received a note from the Swedish Government, dated July 18, reiterating the intervention of Sweden to support the claims of Switzerland at the Conference on the affairs of Savoy.

The annual Federal *fête* has taken place at Geneva. Officers from all parts of Switzerland, to the number of 12,000, assembled on the occasion.

[Advertisement.]

NEWS FROM THE TEXAS FIRES!

HERRINGS SAFES IN DALLAS!!

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 10, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the disastrous conflagration which devastated our town on the 5th of this month, destroying every business house, and almost sweeping Dallas from the face of the country.

I had one of your Patent Champion Safes in my store at the time, which contained all my books, papers, money, &c. The Safe was surrounded by heavy burning timbers for a long time, and was as hot as fire could make it. The Safe was in the fire until the next day, as we could not reach it on account of the heat. Judge of my surprise when we got it open to find every thing all safe—not a paper scorched and nothing injured but the melting of the varnish and glue in the backs of the books. One of my neighbors—who had a safe of another New-York make—was not so fortunate; he came to me after the fire and says: "I have been deceived in my safe, it is good for nothing. When you go to New-York buy me one of HERRING'S," you will please ship on immediately—say a size smaller than mine. Care R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston. Yours truly,

E. M. STACKPOLE.

$1,000 reward is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT CRUDE RESIN GAS WORKS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, HOTELS, &C.

The great advantage of these works over all others is in the very small cost of the Gas and expense in repairs, as well as the non-formation of *lamplack* and other *carbonaceous deposits* in the retort, thereby causing them to be continuous in action, without the necessity of stopping to clean out, or the use of water or other adulterating substances so injurious to the quality of the gas. They are also noted for their simplicity, ease of management, freedom from leakage and nuisance, as well as the superior manner in which they are finished and erected. I refer to over sixty now in successful operation.

Plans, descriptive pamphlets and information furnished on application, in person or by letter, to

JOHN BUTLER,
Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

N. B.—Several to be seen in active operetion in Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

Scarlatina and cholera infantum are creating fearful mortality. It is the imperative duty of parents to protect their offspring against these fatal disorders. A timely use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment will positively effect this result.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement]

GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great dépôt for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufactures, No. 379 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	Aug. 22	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	Aug. 25	New-York	Havre
Edinburg	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Parana	Aug. 28	Boston	Galway
Persia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg
New-York	Sept. 1	New-York	Bremen

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Glasgow	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Aug. 16	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Karnak	Aug. 18	N. Y., Nassau & Havana	

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Gazelle, from Barbados—R. F. Hazel, H. Greenidge, W. H. McKinstry, 4 children and nurse.

In bark Lillius, from Trieste—Joseph Cemarlle, S. Peroni, wife and child.

In bark E. A. Chase, from Havana—Mr. Rockwell and lady, Mr. Peeler.

In bark Hiawatha, from Antwerp—S. Haine.

In schr. Castor, from Port-au-Prince—W. R. Jackson.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 18.—*In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre*—Major E. S. Hubbard, Capt. George Hatch, Cincinnati; G. H. Coster, W. A. Haberland, Mr. Molina, Mrs. Molina, H. Mails, Mrs. H. Mails, New-York; Dr. Cochran, Brooklyn; J. Y. Stock, Charleston, S. C.; J. P. Woodward, J. Osthermer, Philadelphia; Valere de Brebandare, Mrs. A. Xiques, 2 children and servant, New-Orleans; Felipe Horruitiner, M. Horruitiner, H. Valiente, Cuba; A. Depecher, California; Chas. Kuhn, New-York; J. O. Bartholomew, J. C. Riv